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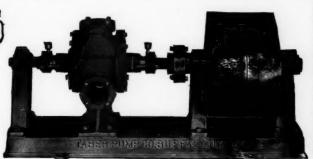
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

MARCH 11, 1916

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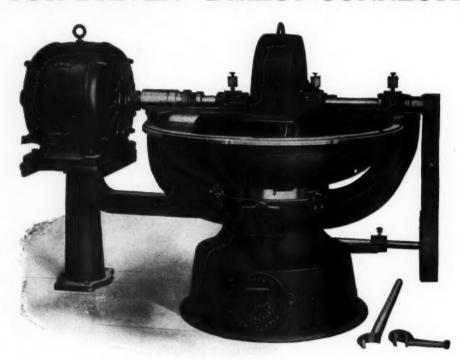


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# THE

NATIONAL PROVISIONER

### PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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New York and Chicago, March 11, 1916.

No. 11.

### FEDERAL HEARING ON NET WEIGHTS.

The federal committee having authority to enforce the net weight amendment to the pure food law held hearings in Washington this week on the application of interests which desire rescinding of the regulation which permits the sale of wrapped hams and bacon without marking the net weight on the wrapping. This regulation has been in force for some time, but is opposed by distributors who imagine they are being defrauded when they pay for meats at wrapped weights.

The hearing is technically a reopening of the case, placing it where it stood before the regulation was adopted. The committee in charge includes representatives of the Departments of Agriculture, the Treasury and Commerce. Dr. Carl L. Alsberg and Solicitor Claffey represent the Department of Agriculture at the hearing, as being the department most vitally interested because of its supervision over all food matters. Colonel Claffey presided at the hearings.

Wholesale and retail grocery trade interests appeared in opposition to the regulation as it now stands, and were joined by some retail meat interests. Economists and sociologizers, misled by the familiar talk of "millions of dollars paid by consumers for meat wrappings," were also present in the interest of their theory that these meats should be marked and sold at actual net weight.

Packers and curers were represented by former Solicitor George P. McCabe, of the Department of Agriculture, and attorneys for various trade concerns. Secretary George L. McCarthy, of the American Meat Packers' Association, was present in the interest of the trade at large.

A great deal of time was taken up by the representatives of the grocers in explaining why they seek to induce the Department of Agriculture to reverse itself on a ruling which has worked very well in the interests of all concerned. The burden of their efforts was an endeavor to claim some occult knowledge of what Congress had in mind as to just what a "package" is. They sought to make light of the expense for labor hire to which the packers would be rut if a reversal of the present ruling required them to stamp the net weight on every package of ham and bacon.

They did not explain that this added an unnecessary expense which inevitably would have to be added to the cost of the product, and that the consumer would simply pay more for his hams and bacon because of the enforcement of a pure theory as to net weight regulation.

They did not explain, either, that no consumer is compelled to buy either hams or bacon wrapped; that the same product can be bought in any shop unwrapped at actual net weight, but that the demand for wrapped goods is a result of desire for sanitary wrappings and protection from flies, skippers, etc.

Neither did they explain that it is impossible to mark a sealed package with the actual net weight of a product which is liable to such shrinkage as hams and bacon after curing and before final sale to the consumer, or that such attempt at marking would leave the manufacturer in constant danger of prosecution for false statement.

On the other side representatives of packers and curers called attention to these practical phases of the matter. They also pointed to the rulings of the attorneys general of the States of California, Montana, Pennsylvania and New York on this very matter, every one of whom sustained the right of packers to market such goods without marking actual net weight on the wrapping.

The hearings began on Wednesday and continued for several days. The committee took under advisement the application for revocation of the regulation.

# FEDERAL REGULATION CAUSES TROUBLE.

The federal meat inspection regulation forbidding the transfer of inspected products in interstate commerce from one branch house of a company to another which is not under inspection, has caused much trouble because of the difficulty of its enforcement, and packers have been indicted by a federal grand jury in Connecticut for alleged violation of this regulation. This is in spite of every effort of packers to comply with the rule, and to instruct their branch house employes to do so. Two packing companies and their branch managers at Bridgeport, Conn., were indicted on 17 counts each, and another company and its manager at New Haven on two counts each.

### WHAT IS NOT OLEO OIL.

The federal meat inspection authorities have issued a notice to inspectors instructing them that "oil obtained from beef or mutton fats rendered at a temperature above 170 degrees Fahr., should not be designated as electric oil."

### HEARING ON PACKINGHOUSE PROBE.

Representative Borland's esolution calling for an investigation of the packinghouse industry by the Federal Trade Commission will be given a hearing on March 15 by a sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee. The chairman of this sub-committee is Representative Carlin, of Virginia, who is busy at present with another investigation.

It is said that Representative Borland was requested to introduce his resolution by live-stock interests in Missouri who have their axe out for the meat trade. This is the same Borland who brought down on his head last week the wrath of the American Federation of Labor by tacking on a rider to the appropriation bill which would add an hour, "in the interest of economy," to the working day of the 40,000 federal employes who reside in Washington.

Borland's rider is about as sensible as his attack on the packinghouse industry, a.d the defeat of both bids for the limelight is freely predicted in Washington.

### EXCLUDE DUTCH MEAT PRODUCTS.

The Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, having regulation of import meat inspection, has issued a notice excluding meat and meat food products from the Netherlands from the United States markets. The reason given is that no adequate system of meat inspection is maintained in Holland. The notice reads:

The bureau is officially informed that no adequate national system of meat inspection is maintained in Holland. Therefore, as provided by regulation 27 of B. A. I. Order 211, no meat or meat food product originating in that country shall be admitted into the United States. Inspectors in charge will promptly inform prospective importers accordingly.

### MORRIS TO BUILD IN URUGUAY.

Morris & Company have bought 200 acres in Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, for the purpose of putting up a meat plant to cost \$2,500,000, according to Herman L. Spahr, United States Consul at Montevideo. The daily capacity of the plant will be 1,200 cattle, 1,500 to 2,000 sheep, and as many hogs as may be obtainable. Some interest in the new venture is being given to Uruguayan cattle raisers. At present there are two other plants in Montevideo, the Frigorifico Montevideo, which belongs to Swift & Company, and the Frigorifico Uruguaya, a concern controlled by the Compania Sansinena of Argentina.

### DEPLETION OF EUROPE'S MEAT SUPPLY BY WAR

### Scarcity Now and Later As Viewed By a German Observer

A correspondent of the Associated Press in Vienna views the future of Europe's meat supply with alarm. His view is naturally affected by his location, as while the Germanic countries have suffered from a meat scarcity, the allied countries have been able to import enormous supplies from Australia, South and North America. But the writer from Vienna nevertheless believes that all of Europe will suffer for want of meat long after the war is over.

He believes that meat is likely to become a real luxury in Europe after peace is declared and remain so for a considerable time, until stock-breeding has progressed on an immense scale. The central power group believes it will find itself better off than the entente group in this respect, but both groups will certainly find it a serious problem.

At the expiration of two years of warfare—which period will soon be reached—it is estimated the entente powers will be short 7.575,000 head of meat animals, while the central group, owing to the territories occupied by their armies, would in that time lese only 2,000,000 head through overconsumption due to the war.

Commenting upon the situation, the Paris Revue des Deux Mondes points out that France lost 20 per cent. of its meat animal stock by the occupation of ten departments by the Germans. France lost through this 1,510,000 horned cattle, 14,804,310 sheep and 814,919 pigs. This means, says the periodical, that France is deprived of an annual meat production of 411,000 tons.

The livestock of Belgium also was lost by the entente, this being estimated to amount to about 2,000,000 head of cattle, 18,000,000 sheep and more than 2,000,000 pigs. Germany gained thus the meat production of roundly 39,000,000 animals in the western theater alone.

### Conditions in Russia and Eastern Europe.

Though the Russians saved much of their livestock in Poland and the invaded Russian provinces, nearly 40,000,000 meat animals fell into the hands of the Germans and Austro-Hungarians. Against this must be charged the losses sustained by the central powers, in Galicia and East Prussia, said to amount to about 8,000,000 head, because in East Prussia much of the stock was driven off beforehand, while the Galician livestock had already been drawn on heavily by the Austro-Hungarian troops.

The livestock found in Serbia is estimated at about 8,000,000 head of meat animals, so that the central powers have in their favor a balance of about 78,000,000 animals. This means a meat production of roundly 1,910,000 tons per year.

This cannot be looked upon as an increase altogether of the central powers' food supply. In the territories from which this livestock comes lives a population of about 35,000,000, whose wants must be met, of course. Nevertheless, the meat production of the territories occupied by the German and Austro-Hungarian troops being some 38,218,000,000 pounds annually, which is 1,092 pounds per capita, a large surplus is left for the occupying troops.

A daily meat ration of eight ounces for each inhabitant of the districts held would place at the disposal of the Germans and Austro-Hungarians 20,700,000,000 pounds per year. Even in view of the fact that the meat consumption of the central powers' armies is 456 pounds for each man a year, this quantity would go far toward maintaining the men in the field.

That pork and pork fats are hard to get at present in the Germanic countries may be hard to understand in the light of these conditions. But the following explanation of this fact is given here: Pork has been the favorite meat of the men at the front, owing to its heat-producing qualities, and in addition last year, when the grain and potato crops of the central empires were decidedly poor, too many pigs were butchered in order to lessen the demand for feed.

### Europe's Livestock Before the War.

Before the outbreak of the war the livestock of Europe, the Balkan states and the Ottoman empire not included, stood as follows:

Entente states—76,632,912 cattle, 104,604,-962 sheep, 50,003,912 pigs.

Central states—46,746,912 cattle, 48,586,-399 sheep, 36,446,391 pigs.

Neutral states—107,506,008 cattle, 184,-273,872 sheep, 91,063,084 pigs.

Entente states which are least favorably situated in their meat supply coming from home production are Great Britain and Italy. The annual per capita consumption in Great Britain is about 150 pounds. Of this 60 per cent. has to be imported. A table recently compiled by the well-known Italian economist Ferretti shows that Italy has already used one-half of its horned cattle to feed its army.

Russia is probably best off in this respect, though heavy demands on its meat production have also been made. To feed its army, estimated at 8,000,000 men under arms, took during the first war year no less than 300,000,000 head of meat animals.

France in addition to having lost a considerable share of meat animals, is obliged to feed about 3,000,000 refugees from the occupied departments and Belgium. Russia has to care similarly for over 6,000,000 refugees.

Between the average normal meat consumption of the nations at war, ranging from 110 to 150 pounds per capita, and the consumption of meat by some 25,000,000 men under arms, running from 220 to 260 pounds per man, in the Italian and French armies, respectively, and reaching 456 pounds per man in the German, Austro-Hungarian and Russian armies, there is a difference of roughly 3,450,000 tons. According to French economists it takes 142,000,000 animals to produce this annually.

The total meat animal stock of the belligerent states was 343,700,000 head at the outbreak of the war. The excess consumption by the armies of Europe is, therefore, a little more than 41 per cent. of the annual supply of meat, a serious matter when it is considered that with these inroads upon livestock the rate of reproduction is also much decreased.

For the time being, however, the problem affects the central powers mainly in the supply of pork. The man at the front pre-

fers that meat to any other, because in army terms, it "sticks to the ribs" better. Mutton is not a favorite, because the men think it too "light," and beef is enjoyed only if it has been cooked in the field kitchen.

Pigs, however, are prolific reproducers, and a few years' chance to multiply will make them as plentiful as ever. With horned cattle a quick rehabilitation in this manner is not possible, and beef is for this reason likely to remain a scarce article long after peace is declared.

### MEAT SUPPLIES IN FEBRUARY.

Movement of livestock at seven principal markets in February was considerably heavier than for the same month a year ago. Official reports of receipts at seven points show 167,000 more cattle, 472,000 more hogs and 19,000 more sheep and lambs received than in February, 1915. For the two months of the calendar year receipts at these points were 256,000 more cattle, 1,451,000 more hogs and 18,000 less sheep and lambs than for a like period a year ago.

Slaughter at these seven markets in February were 73,000 more cattle, 88,000 more hogs and 30,000 less sheep than a year ago. For the two months the slaughter of cattle at these seven points was 162,000 in excess of a year ago, hog killing was 800,000 greater, while slaughters of sheep and lambs were 140,000 less.

A synopsis of the official report of receipts at seven points for February, with tetals compared, is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	193,733	36,921	947,285	306,465
Kansas City	127,173	4,966	286,474	155,097
Omaha	110,826		402,153	199,136
St. Louis	59,644	*	314,718	37,442
St. Joseph	31,899	2,595	209,632	101.984
Sioux City	46,182	990	255,478	17,429
St. Paul	39,642	12,121	306,930	60,052
Tl. Feb., '16	609,099	57,593	2,722,670	877,605
Tl. Feb., '15	441,545	33.800	2,248,336	858,386

For the two months the totals are as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	421,231	68,575	2.174.793	640,331
Kansas City	270,850	9,822	614,300	322,036
Omaha	232,406		798,245	404.763
St. Louis	135,588		675,835	71,925
St. Joseph	68.081	5,140	464,431	195,791
Sionx City	96,472	1.961	526,499	44,004
St. Paul	77,442	21,349	717,749	120,962

T1. 2 mos., '16.1,302,070 106,847 5.971,852 1,799,812 T1. 2 mos., '15.1,043,398 . '75,691 4,520,343 1,817,522 Slaughter reports for seven markets for February are as follows:

T COL COMP.	TOTAL STREET	C 44 10 F		
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	150,025	35,280	707,620	240,078
Kansas City	64,480	5,332	232,581	118,525
Omaha	63,482		297.628	142,268
St. Louis	49,182	•	176,144	35,606
St. Joseph	18,407	1,663	199,902	80,164
Sioux City	17,399	842	119.297	11,900
St. Paul	16,951	10,516	176,725	7,775
Tl. Feb., '16	379,926	53,633	1,909,897	636,316

Ti. Feb., '15.. 306,599 32,334 1,821,585 664,199

For the two months the slaughter figures

464 64				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	334,100	64,726	1,722,246	509,184
Kansas City	134.064	10,906	532,464	248,705
Omaha	137,668	*	615,883	308,780
St. Louis	111,670	*	428,152	66,663
St. Joseph	38,602	3,195	434,055	146,541
Sioux City	41,062	1,783	287,006	29,586
St. Paul	35,151	18,528	364,836	13,486
Tl. 2 mos., '16.	832,346	99,138	4.384,642	1,322,945
Tl 2 mos '15	670.887	69.767	3.579.705	1.463.100

\*Calves not separately reported.

### THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

### A FAIR TRIAL IS ASKED FOR OLEOMARGARINE

### Some Facts About This Clean and Wholesome Food Product

(From the "Forecast," January, 1916.)

Statistics show that about one American in fifteen eats oleomargarine. Yet the majority of Americans cannot afford butter. The only conclusion which the facts admit is that the wage earners are being deprived of a whole-some and absolutely necessary food through prejudice and unreasonable legal regulation.

Oleomargarine is a good product. There is absolutely nothing the matter with it; all the food authorities endorse it. It is so good a product that it takes an expert to distinguish it from butter as far as the taste goes. In fact, it is because it so closely resembles butter that it got into so much trouble with the court and the law.

### A Product That Stands on Its Own Merit.

Oleomargarine is lower in price than butter, and, under average conditions of manufacture, it is much lighter in color than the product known to the trade as "June butter," whose color is the recognized standard of butter color.

Oleomargarine is a pure food product, and a, such will sell on its own merit. Oleomargarine is a product better in fact than a great deal of the butter that is sold, but the average American housewife doesn't think so. She still asks her grocer what he thinks of oleomargarine, and if he doesn't recommend it, she will not have it.

And the average grocer does not praise oleomargarine any more than he has to. It is in the face of such prejudice that the honest manufacturers today are making a sincere effort to sell their product on its own merit, and it is only their just due that every opportunity should be given to them to make good.

The history of oleomargarine is extremely interesting. It was first made by a Frenchman, Mege-Mouries by name, during the year following the Franco-Prussian War. It will be remembered that at that time in the history of France the entire country was in a pitiable state of economic ruin. The Parisians, being extremely fond of rich food, felt the absence of butter very keenly. Mege-Mouries, after numerous experiments with various fats and oils, finally hit upon a formula by which a satisfactory butter substitute could be made, and so oleomargarine came into being.

The formula was published broadcast throughout France, and oleomargarine at once became a very popular product. It tasted like butter—it had practically the same food value—it was capable of the same manipulation in the culinary art, and it was much cheaper. Of course its introduction into other countries followed its manufacture in France, and it very soon made its appearance in the United States.

After a while, a law was passed by the Federal Government and by most of the States which has made it impossible for oleomargarine to be sold as butter. Some of the States have absolutely prohibited the manufacture of oleomargarine within their border. Others have restricted its manufacture and sale, while the Federal Government has ruled that oleomargarine must be made under the direct supervision of Federal inspectors, must

be packed in sanitary containers at the factory and must be labeled "Oleomargarine" in letters three-quarters of an inch high. It must also bear an Internal Revenue oleomargarine tax stamp, on the outside of the box, which must not be removed or destroyed until the contents are used.

### The Tax on Colored Product.

Every pound of natural color oleomargarine made pays a tax to the Federal Government of one-quarter cent per pound, and every pound of oleomargarine that is colored artificially pays a tax of ten cents per pound. The latter tax has practically eliminated yellow oleomargarine from the market, for the ten cents per pound tax makes the oleomargarine cost almost as much as high grade butter and a great deal more than inferior low grade butter.

In addition, the retailer who sells colored oleomargarine must obtain a license which costs him \$48 per year, while the one who sells the uncolored product must pay an annual license fee of \$6. In some States a State license is also required. The whole situation is thoroughly unsatisfactory, and, though Congress is called upon periodically to thrash the matter out, things do not seem to improve.

Just how the probem should be solved is a matter about which there is much difference in opinion. So far as the question of natural color and artificially colored oleomargarine is concerned, this has no material relation to the quality in this product, as there is no difference—the same ingredients are used in both, However, the human family becomes accustomed to the desirable appearance of an edible product and naturally oleomargarine of a yellow color is preferable to an uncolored article.

The makers of creamery butter enjoy the privileges of the use of artificial coloration without tax or restrictions, while this privilege on an equal basis is denied the manufacturers of oleomargarine. Yet the relation of artificial color to butter is no more inherent than it is to oleomargarine.

### Giving Oleomargarine a Fair Show.

It is a widespread opinion that the taxes should be taken off of oleomargarine and that the retail licenses be made unnecessary; that the manufacture of oleomargarine should be carefully supervised by Federal inspectors, as it is, and that every pound of it be wrapped in separate containers, each package sealed with a Government seal and plainly labeled. Whether the oleomargarine is artificially colored or not should also be declared upon the label.

Placed upon its own merit, the people would be assured of a cheaper spread for their bread, and the butter men would not be subjected to unfair competition.

Now let us see what oleomargarine is; of what materials it is made and what is the nature of the process in manufacturing.

In the first place, it is made under Government supervision; that means that good materials are used, that sanitary practices are required and that the finished product con-

tains nothing in any way deleterious to health.

This advantage of oleomargarine is one that cannot be overestimated when it is compared with butter. Butter, today, is made under all sorts of conditions—some excellent and some indescribable.

### Butter Is Not Government Inspected.

The consumer is seldom sure of the quality and safety of his butter, but he is always certain that his oleomargarine has received the approval of the United States inspectors. It might be well here to remark that creamery butter is now one of the few products which is not required to bear the "U. S. Inspected and Passed" legend of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the meritorious stamp which is now so ably safe-guarding the American public health.

The materials used in the manufacture of oleomargarine are all substances which are consumed in other forms in every household in the land every day in the year. They are wholesome and clean—cheaper than the materials that enter into the making of good butter. The ingredients used consist of oleo oil, neutral, cottonseed oil and peanut oil, while whole milk and creamery butter are added to impart to the oleomargarine a flavor similar to butter. The best grades of oleomargarine are made either with oleo oil or neutral oil or both.

Oleo, or oleo oil, is made from the pure fat of freshly killed beef. This fat is scientifically washed and then chilled until it is thoroughly hardened. It is then chopped up and ground and then transferred to steam jacketed kettles in which the fats are rendered, the stearine and palmatine (the harder fat) both crystalizing out when the mass is allowed to cool. The remaining fluid, or oleo oil, is then easily separated and collected in a granular form. For the best grades of oleomargarine, this oleo oil is still further refined and clarified by remelting and cooling.

Neutral lard or neutral oil is made from the leaf fat of hogs in much the same manner as oleo oil, and is thoroughly washed to free it from all animal flavor and odors. We are so famliar with cottonseed oil that no discussion is necessary.

We see from the foregoing that the oleomargarine maker now has two different fats—a semi-solid or hard fat from the oleo or the neutral oil and a fluid fat from the cottonseed or vegetable oil. These ingredients are mixed scientifically in such proportions as to provide a finished product that will have the same melting point as butter. These fats, together with milk, are placed in a churning apparatus. Sometimes cream is also placed in the churn and sometimes butter.

After being thoroughly churned, the emulsion is allowed to run into a large vat filled with ice water, where it crystallizes. It is then removed by strainers to the workers,

(Continued on page 37.)

### NO NEW FOOT-AND-MOUTH CASES.

No new foot-and-mouth disease cases were reported this week from any part of the country. The opposition on the part of some livestock leaders against the present federal ruling which requires the quarantine of cattle from three townships in Christian county, Ili., before entering the Union Stock Yards at Chicago, has practically died out.

# PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRAI

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses so "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it cones in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat, it should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always robus for homest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticise what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

### CARRYING SMOKED MEATS.

A subscriber in Iowa writes as follows: Editor The National Provisioner:

In turning out our fancy breakfast bacon, which we give a dry cure and hickory smoke, we have been very successful in obtaining good color and excellent flavor, but when the bacon is about a week off smoke, the rind and meat side become very hard. Can you suggest a remedy to overcome this? Any information you can give us will certainly be greatly appreciated.

Dry or pickle cured fancy breakfast bacon, or any kind of meats in cure intended for smoking, should be smoked when fully cured, and disposed of as quickly as possible after leaving the smokehouse. Otherwise such meats as are ready to smoke, and not required, should be taken care of before smoking.

The quantity and quality of meats to be smoked should be regulated according to a reasonable expectation of what the demand is to be. Carrying smoked meats until the surface becomes dry and hard is poor business, not only as to condition but also as to shrinkage. As soon as safely cured they should go into the smokehouse; quick as smoked and cooled they should go into consumption. That's the rule to follow. "Carrying" stuff means care, whether it be frozen, cured or smoked. The latter condition should not be mentioned, however, in this connection, because smoked meats should not be earried.

Rooms in which smoked meats are kept should be reasonably dry, with not too brisk a circulation of air. Otherwise the surface of the meats, as you complain, will become dry and hard. Too damp storage is productive of mold. As we said before, regulate your stocks of smoked meats as near to the demand expected as you can.

### CLEANING AND CURING TRIPE.

A subscriber in the Middle West writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you please give me directions for the proper handling of tripe? How is it prepared, cured and packed to get the best results?

Tripe is made from cattle stomachs. The stomach should be taken from the freshly slaughtered cattle, emptied of its contents and well washed free of all dirt. It is then placed in scalding hot water, about 150 degs. Fahr., for a few minutes, long enough to allow the inside lining to be removed. It is then scraped until perfectly clean, using plenty of water, and is then ready for the cooking vat, where it is boiled until tender, which takes two or three hours.

When cooked it is put into cold water and well chilled. Then once again it should be scraped clear of all fat, outside skin, etc., and placed in the cooler ready for market. Some packers place cleaned tripe over night in a medium-strength, plain salt pickle of about 40 to 45 degs. on salometer. If to be packed in vinegar, however, this is unnecessary.

A good white vinegar should be used for pickling, about 45 degs. strength. This pickle will deteriorate over night, hence it should be strengthened up to 45 degs., for the final packing in receptacles, whether tierces, barrels, kegs, etc., for shipment.

While curing the storage temperature should be around 48 degs. Fahr., so as to allow the tripe to absorb all the vinegar it will. Tripe will gain easily 50 per cent. pickled after being drained 12 to 15 hours. Some operators use a little alum or soda in the scalding waters, to assist in the thorough cleaning of the tripe.

If tripe is to be carried any length of time, after being subjected to a thorough absorption of 45 deg. vinegar the strength of the vinegar may be reduced 20 degs. and the

tripe kept in a storage of about 25 degs. Fahr.

Cooked, it will run about 40 per cent. of its green weight, and cost for handling throughout—that is, scalding, scraping, trimming, etc., to the finished fresh product, ready to market—about one cent per pound.

Pickling—including receptacles, labor, etc.
—will cost one cent per pound over the fresh
finished product or thereabouts. Tripe from
the green raw stomach to the pickled finished
packed product ready for shipment should
not cost, including all expenses, over two and
a quarter cents per pound.

Fresh tripe, if not kept in a proper temperature, will become slimy, necessitating a thorough washing in a plain salt pickle. Before the government forbade its use boracic acid was used as a preservative for fresh tripe with excellent results, keeping it in the best possible condition for several weeks. Before using it was thoroughly washed and drained, and showed not a trace of boric acid under analysis.

### KEEP YOUR PROVISIONER ON FILE.

The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated or another copy furnished. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of this publication, he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information. The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market. It is fin-ished in cloth board, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.



### There's Big Money In It-

The manufacture of fertilizer from tank water is recognized by aggressive packers as an extremely valuable side line. This tank water, formerly thrown away, is now used as the raw material for turning a former waste into large dividends. One of the Chicago packers reports an annual income from this source alone of more than \$100,000, all of which was formerly wasted. In this plant, the value is recovered by means of two large

### SWENSON EVAPORATORS

The fact that every one of the prominent packers in the United States uses Swenson Evaporators for this purpose, some of them having more than 30 in their different plants, and that practically every one

of these was ordered after the concern had had experience with the first order, shows that this apparatus is better adapted to this work than any other type which has yet been developed.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR O.

945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

49-29

# NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'

### Published by

# The Food Trade Publishing Co. (Incorporated Under the Lows of the State of New York)

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### AFRAID OF THE LIGHT

Dairy interests continue to manifest displeasure, not to say uneasiness, over the impending exposure of conditions in their industry as proposed by Congressman Linthicum, of Maryland, in his resolution for an inquiry into such conditions and a report on the necessity for government regulation.

The best they can do in answer to this demand is to attribute it to selfish motives on the part of their competitors in the oleomargarine trade. Abuse and vituperation are among their chief weapons of defense. In this they are no respecters of persons. Government and State officials who have had the temerity to report on the unsanitary conditions surrounding the dairy product industry are classed along with trade rivals as "conspirators" in a plan to injure the dairy product business and take from the butter monopoly its tenaciously-held privilege of mulcting the consumer.

Perhaps this line of defense was to have been expected, since they have little in the way of fact to support their defense against the plan to turn on the light. What makes them the hottest is the publication of plain, matter-of-fact government reports concerning the spread of disease through diseased and unclean dairy products, and the quoting of official statistics showing that there is practically no such thing as inspection of

the enormous quantities of butter, cheese and other dairy products that are sold to consumers all over the country.

It is unfortunate, of course, that oleomargarine should be classed as a meat food product, and therefore come under the rigid system of federal meat inspection, the only system of food inspection in the country worthy the name. Every pound of oleomargarine going into interstate trade bears the government's stamp guaranteeing its purity as to materials and cleanliness as to handling and manufacture.

Contrast this fact with the government's official statement that ninety-four and fivetenths per cent. of the creameries of the country are insanitary to a greater or less degree; that sixty-one and five-tenths per cent, of the cream used is unclean or decomposed, or both; that seventy-two and six-tenths per cent. of the cream is not pasteurized, but is made into butter to be consumed in a raw state, in which state disease germs retain their virulence for a long period of time; that a large percentage of all dairy cattle are affected with tuberculosis; and that infected dairy products are among the active agents in the spread of tuberculosis, typhoid fever, and other infectious dis-

Of course it's enough to make the dairy trust people mad. They have had things their own way for so long that they cannot understand the temerity of those who propose to turn on the light. And they are beginning to be afraid that the light is going to be turned on, too!

### DEVELOP EXPORT TRADE

Calling the attention of Congress to the utterly inadequate appropriation for the promotion of American foreign commerce recommended at the present session, R. Goodwyn Rhett, of Charleston, S. C., newly elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, declared in a letter sent this week to members of Congress that if the smaller American concerns are to participate with the larger in foreign trade, if either of them is to be successful in holding American markets entered into during the war, it is necessary they should have such governmental aid as is freely given by other countries.

By way of proof of the fact that business men of the country are behind this appeal, Mr. Bhett said that the situation in all its phases had been carefully considered in a recent National Chamber referendum and almost unanimously endorsed by upwards of 300 commercial organizations situated in forty-two States, the District of Columbia and Hawaii. Participating also in the vote were the American Chambers of Commerce in Paris and Milan.

This referendum places beyond question or

doubt, Mr. Rhett says, in putting the matter before Congress, the overwhelming sentiment of the commercial bodies of the United States that the government should grant adequate support to American business in exploiting to the full the opportunity for the development of American commerce furnished by the European war.

We are not in any way responsible for this war. We are not engaged in endeavoring to advance our interests at the expense of others, but we are engaged in a most legitimate enterprise in accordance with the recognized rules of business and competition to benefit both American business, on the one side, and the countries with which we deal in foreign trade, on the other.

The promotion of American trade abroad by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Mr. Rhett explained, has had the constant attention of the National Chamber. Three years ago a sweeping business vote advocated large extensions of the work for the promotion of the commerce of this country. Congress went far toward carrying the recommendations out in the appropriation bill of that year.

This was before the European war and had reference to the normal situation which then existed. The war has entirely changed that situation and has made a necessity for the development of American commerce with foreign countries on a scale wholly without precedent. This necessity expires with the war. American business can hold only such markets as it has become firmly established in during this period of uncertain duration. American export trade has developed very greatly and the volume of American foreign commerce has become an integral part of our internal prosperity.

The bill which among its other functions makes appropriation for the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, was reported less than a fortnight ago. It grants little of the new program for development put forward by Secretary Redfield. The fund for promotion of commerce is increased from \$75,000 to \$125,000 where at least \$250,000 was wanted. There is \$25,000 additional for the exploitation of South America, but there is no provision for more commercial attaches where business men of the country wanted a big increase in the force.

In short, as reported from the Appropriations Committee, the bill makes but slight prevision for the extension of the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in ascertaining the markets for American goods in foreign countries and the promotion of American commerce. This is something which calls for serious consideration, and Congressmen and Senators should be informed of the sentiment of their trade constituents on this subject.

### TRADE GLEANINGS

Contract for the erection of a tannic acid extract plant at St. Paul, Va., has been awarded by Swift & Co.

The fertilizer establishment of Y. S. Kinderdine & Son at Newton, Pa., has been destroyed by fire with a loss of \$12,000.

The W. Blasberg Fertilizer Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by M. Blasberg and others.

The Enia Meat Packing Co., Enid, Okla.. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by J. E. Bridges, H. L. Reid and R. F. Randolph.

A slaughterhouse, 60 x 100 feet, two stories, of reinforced concrete and brick construction, will be built by the Heil Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

It is reported that work will be started shortly on the new packing plant to be erected by the Florida Provision & Packing Company in Tampa, Fla.

The Sinclair Sales Company, Wilmington, Del., slaughtering cattle, meats, hides, fertilizer, by-products, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000.

The National Phosphate Fertilizer Co., Nashville, Tenn., has been incorporated by John H. Clagett, H. H. Huddleston, A. C. Grigsby and others with a capital of \$600,000.

The Deep Sea Fish Co., Wachapreague, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000, with W. M. Turlington as president and Thomas R. Nock, secretary and treasurer.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by the Butchers' Packing Co., of Indianapolis, Ind. John H. Nilsson, formerly employed as bookkeeper at the plant, has been appointed receiver. The Bulloch Packing Co., Statesboro, Ga., has been organized by Brooks Simmons, Glenn Bland, J. A. Brannen, S. F. Oliff, W. G. Raines, A. J. Mooney and others, and will establish a packing plant. Capital, \$150,000.

The recent new additions to the Buckeye Cotton Oil Company at Greenwood, Miss., containing \$40,000 worth of cottonseed hulls, have been destroyed by fire of unknown origin. It is reported that the company will rebuild at an early date.

The New Process Ham Company has been organized in Omaha, Neb., to engage in the business of processing, boiling and marketing boneless hams. The officers of the company are: Albert Domian, president and treasurer, and Harrison H. Hayes, vice-president.

The Ganss Meat and Packing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., to engage in the wholesale and retail meat and meat products business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$70,000 by I. H. Ryan, Lancaster, Pa.; Clarence J. Jacobs, Harry W. Davis of Wilmington, Del.

Plans have been prepared by the Packers' Architectural and Engineering Company, Chicago, for Gordon Aronhime, for the erection of a packing plant on Commonwealth Avenue, Bristol, Va. The main building of the new plant is to be 50 x 100 feet, three stories, reinforced concrete construction, brick trimmings. It is reported that the plant will cost from \$30,000 to \$40,000.

### FINE S. & S. FINANCIAL SHOWING.

The annual statement of Sulzberger & Sons Company has been issued for the fiscal year ended December 25 last. The statement shows net earnings of \$2,463,732, or more than three and one-half times the 7 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock. The amount carried to surplus after paying all interest charges and dividends on the preferred stock is \$1,780,000. The profit and loss surplus on December 25 was \$6,830,213. All indications point to continued favorable conditions in the growth of this great packing corporation.

The report for the year ended December 25, 1915, compares with the 15 months ended December 26, 1914, as follows:

Year. Dec. 25.  Profits	15. Dec. 26, '14. 732 \$1,511,528
Surplus\$1,779, Previous surplus5,050,	
Total surplus\$6,830,	213 \$5,050,330

### S. & S. CO. OF AMERICA FINANCES.

The Sulzberger & Sons Company of America issues a balance sheet as of June 16, 1915, showing the following:

Assets.  Real estate and machinery. \$1.5  Material 2,  Prepaid  Cash and debts receivable 3,	9,453	1914, \$1,939,482 2,000,254 4,962 4,011,428
Totals\$7,:	589,170	\$8,046,127
Capital stock \$:	250,000	\$250,000
Accounts payable 7.5		7,772,822
Principal and surplus	30,781	23,304
Totals	589,170	\$8,046,127

This is a subsidiary of the parent corporation.

### PACKERS RAISE WAGES UNASKED.

An unsolicited raise in the wages of 5,000 packinghouse employes in East St. Louis, effective on March 1, was announced this week. The plants concerned are Armour, Swift and Morris, and the increases will amount to \$3,000 a week.

A similar increase was announced at the Chicago plants of these companies, and this raise involves many more employes than at St. Louis and many more thousands of dollars. This increase averages 6 per cent. in the wages of packinghouse workers.

### PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., February 23, 1916. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the sealed envelope: "Proposal for Groceries," etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Sixteenth and Canal Streets, Chicago, Ill.," will be received until 2 o'clock, p. m., of Tuesday, April 4, 1916, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian Service with groceries, glassware, agricultural implements, wagons, school supplies, desks, etc. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C., and the U. S. Indian Warehouses at Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco. The department reserves the right to reject any and all bids or any part of any bid.

CATO SELLS, Commissioner.

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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

### WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

New High Records—Trading Active—Distribution Good—Stocks Light—Shipments Large—Hog Movement Liberal.

The past week has shown further advance in the provision contract market, with new high levels made all along the line. The disappointing feature in the market has been lard, which has not shown the same degree of strength as pork and ribs and prices on lard have not reached the previous high. The advance in the market was credited to various influences, the principal one being the comparatively light stocks of product and the relatively small accumulations in product compared with the results last year and the packing.

The light stocks are due without question to the heavy shipment into distribution from packing centers which has been making steady inroads upon supplies. The comparison of the stocks at the leading points for the past month compared with last year fol-

	March 1,	Feb. 1,	
	1916.	1916.	1915.
Mess pork, brls	27,378	31,371	76,682
Other pork, brls		63,756	79,648
P. S. lard, 1bs	88,729,970	83,977,910	30,881,000
Other lard, lbs	17,785,622	11,732,474	16,031,000
S. P. hams, lbs		40,144,931	92,508,964
S. P. sk'd hams, Iba.		22,035,095	39,162,989
S P. pienies, lbs,		17,613,625	31,612,566
S. P. bellies, 1bs,	23,462,830	23,516,314	26,421,262
S. P. shoulders, lbs	3,485,447	3,904,409	3,887,839

D. S. shoulders, lbs.	2,773,374	2,529,060	2,711,663
Short rib sides, lbs	24,076,796	21,265,016	51,431,973
Ex. sh. rib sides, lbs.	1.513,039	684,767	1,980,699
Sh. clear sides, lbs,.	2,329,187	1,294,689	1.946,274
Ex. sh. clear s,, lbs.	3,536,878	2,388,817	7,429,288
D. S. bellies, lbs	31,210,039	20,791,383	55,963,089
Short f. backs. lbs	15,540,959	10,380,060	15.014.892
Other meats, lbs	55,004,346	43,547,855	35,475,350
Total meats, lbs		235,047,416	365,547,501

The most interesting comparison as far as stocks are concerned is in connection with the figures now and at the beginning of the packing center. This year the total figures at the five leading points at the beginning of the packing season and at present follow:

Ma	r. 1, '16 Nov. 1, '15
Mess pork, bbls	27,378 42,242
Other pork, bbls	70,575 33,384
P. S. lard, 1bs 88.	729,970 60,467,400
Other lard, lbs 17.	785,622 7,732,900
S. P. hams, lbs 75.	823,725 24,911,745
S. P. skinned hams, lbs 23,	966,980 18,639,823
S. P. pienies, lbs 22.	424,789 5,568,329
S. P. bellies, lbs 23,	462,830 9,763,967
S. P. shoulders, lbs, 3.	485,447 834,022
D. S. shoulders, lbs 2.	.773,374 1,319,385
	.075,796 17,982,787
	513,039 1,596,849
	329,187 1,634,966
	.536,878 2,978,739
D. S. bellies, lbs 31	,210,039 13,027,023
	,540,959 8,001,248
	,004,346 16,511,978
Total meats, lbs284	,788,387 119,586,963

Last year, the comparisons were as follows:

		Mar. 1. '15	Nov. 1, '14
Mess	pork, bbls	76,682	31,593
Other	pork, bbls,	79,648	49,146
P. S.	lard, lbs	30,381,000	9,466,000
Other	lard, lbs	.13,031,000	4,978,000
S. P.	hams, lbs	92,508,964	35,717,310
S. P.	skinned hams, lbs	39.162.989	19,422,368
S. P.	pienies, lbs	31,612,566	7,524,902

S. P. bellies, lbs 26,421,	262 8,757,069
S. P. shoulders, lbs 3,887.	839 582,959
D. S. shoulders, lbs 2,711,	663 514.926
Short ribs sides, Ibs 51,431.	973 4.614.693
Extra short ribs sides, lbs 1.980.	699 2,982,272
Short clear sides, lbs 1,946,	274 503,231
Extra short clear sides, lbs 7,429.	.288 9.284.411
D. S. bellies, lbs 55,963	.089 24.011.899
Short f. backs, lbs 15,014.	
Other meats, lbs 35,475.	.350 12,375,117
Total meats, 1bs	.501 131.667.770

The packing during the past winter season have increased about 2,000,000 lbs., and yet the total gains in meats this year compared with November 1 were only 165,202,000 lbs. against 233,860,000 lbs. a year ago. During that time the exports were very large, amounting to 309,000,000 lbs., an increase of 110,000,000 lbs. compared with last year, on the other hand, the exports of lard have decreased 46,000,000 lbs. compared with last year, and this to a rather important extent explains the fact that the present stocks of lard are so large. The gain in the stocks of lard compared with November 1 have been 38,316,000 lbs. against a gain of 29,468,000 lbs. last year. This comparison is all the more interesting in view of the fact that the price of lard has ranged a good portion of the season below the price of compound lard, which naturally should result in stimulating a much larger distribution of lard than usual.

The situation with the opening of the spring packing season is quite unusual. Values are about 2c. a lb. higher on ribs than last year, and about \$4.50 per bbl. higher on pork, while the price of lard is less than ½c. a lb. over a year ago.

LARD.—The market has shown a general

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advance of all grades. Demand has been fair and with the rise in the Western markets, values have steadily gained on the spot. City, steam, 10%c., nom.; Middle West, \$10.95@ 11.05, nom.; Western, \$11.15@11.25; Refined

steam, 10%c., nom.; Middle West, \$10.95@11.05, nom.; Western, \$11.15@11.25; Refined Continent, \$11.85, nom.; South America, \$12, nom.; Brazil, kegs, \$13; compound, 11@11%c.

PORK.—The advance in the Western contract market to new high levels has been followed by a general advance in the local market, with values very firm at the advance.

Mess is quoted at \$23@23.50, nom.; clear, \$21.50@24, nom.; family, \$22.50@24.50.

BEEF.—Leading has been quiet, but there is a steady demand and values are very firmly held. Family, \$18.50@19.50, nom.; mess, \$17.617.50, nom.; packet, \$17.50@18.50, nom.; extra India mess, \$29@30.

### SEE PAGE SO FOR LATER MARKETS.

### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to March 8, 1916:

reported up to March 8, 1916:

HOGS.—England, 2,369.

BACON.—Argentina, 454 lbs.; Barbados, 600 lbs.; Bermuda, 2,190 lbs.; Brazil, 460 lbs.; British Honduras, 53 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,007 lbs.; Colombia, 24 lbs.; Cuba, 126, 710 lbs.; England, 3,569,523 lbs.; France, 143, 039 lbs.; Italy, 1,874 lbs.; Norway, 298,691 lbs.; San Domingo, 54 lbs.; Scotland, 212,500 lbs.; Spain, 50,335 lbs.; Venezuela, 48 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—Argentina, 134 lbs.; Barbados, 3,094 lbs.; Bermuda, 4,029 lbs.; Brazil, 137 lbs.; British Guiana, 296 lbs.; British West Indies, 5,028 lbs.; Colombia, 718 lbs.; Costa Rica, 55 lbs.; Cuba, 62,403 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 284 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 13,817 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 852 lbs.; England, 2,362,826 lbs.; Guatemala, 601 lbs.; France, 15,000 lbs.; Frence, 15,000 lb

Trinidad, Island of, 917 lbs.; Venezuela, 14,965 lbs.

LARD.—Argentina, 1,440 lbs.; Bermuda, 355 lbs.; Brazil, 1,000 lbs.; British South Africa, 8,090 lbs.; British West Africa, 8,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 710 lbs.; Chile, 15,465 lbs.; Colombia, 114,892 lbs.; Costa Rica, 377 lbs.; Cuba, 114,260 lbs.; Denmark, 76,930 lbs.; Ecuador, 3,913 lbs.; England, 2,692,826 lbs.; France, 327,708 lbs.; French Guiana, 11,300 lbs.; Gibraltar, 35,000 lbs.; Guatemala, 5,767 lbs.; Italy, 236 lbs.; Mexico, 12,914 lbs.; Netherlands, 189,330 lbs.; Norway, 48,170 lbs.; Panama, 3,340 lbs.; Portugese Africa, 1,100 lbs.; Venezuela, 17,524 lbs.

LARD COMPOUNDS.—Bermuda, 150 lbs.: British West Indies, 20,721 lbs.; Cuba, 260,920 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 327 lbs.; England, 227,831 lbs.; Mexico, 1,100 lbs.; New Zealand, 2,600 lbs.; Uruguay, 574 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Dutch East Indies, 12 gals.; 14,965 lbs.

New Zadaud, 100 gals.; Urugudy 2\gals.; Venezuela, 20 gals. FRESH FORK.—Bermuda, 112 lbs.; British

FRESH PORK.—Bermuda, 112 lbs.; British West Indies, 182 clbs.; Onba, 25,466 lbs.; England, 259,778 lbs.
PICKLED PORK.—Bermuda, 400 lbs.; British Guiana, 10,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 12,289 lbs.; Cuba, 54,161 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 4,000 lbs.; England, 278,889 lbs.; French Guiana, 2,600 lbs.; Haiti, 4,000 lbs.; French Guiana, 2,600 lbs.; Haiti, 4,000 lbs.; Capacio, 5,000 lbs. Jamaica, 5,200 lbs.; Newfoundland, 7,900 lbs.; Norway, 16,800 lbs.; San Domingo, 900 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 5,000 lbs. CANNED PORK.—Brazil, 3,235 lbs.; British

West Indies, 60 lbs.; Colombia, 40 lbs.; British West Indies, 60 lbs.; Colombia, 40 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 760 lbs.; Butch West Indies, 85 lbs.; England, 72,844 lbs.; France, 17,150 lbs.; Hongkong, 231 lbs.; Mexico, 89 lbs.; Scotland, 25,200 lbs.; Venezuela, I,048 lbs.

25,200 lbs.; Venezuela, I,048 lbs.
SAUSAGE.—Argentina, 1,100 lbs.; Bermuda, 182 lbs.; British Honduras, 50 lbs.; British West Indies, 275 lbs.; Colombia, 115 lbs.; Cuba, 16,829 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 197 lbs.; England, 37,159 lbs.; France, 78,687 lbs.; Gibraltar, 2,852 lbs.; Hongkong, 192 lbs.; Mexico, 150 lbs.; Nicaragua, 60 lbs.; Peru, Mexico, 150 lbs.; Nicaragua, 60 lbs.; Peru, 25 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,600 lbs.; Spain, 110 lbs.; Venezuela, 809 lbs.

### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to March 8, 1916:

reported up to March 8, 1916:

BEEF, PICKLED AND OTHER CURED.—
Bermuda, 210 lbs.; British West Africa, 46,000
lbs.; British West Indies, 8,600 lbs.; Chile, 200 lbs.; Cuba, 547 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 3,500
lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 200 lbs.; England, 158,200 lbs.; French Guiana, 42,700 lbs.; Haiti, 2,100 lbs.; Newfoundland, 20,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 100
lbs.; Scotland, 33,093 lbs.; Venezuela, 98 lbs.
FRESH BEEF.—Bermuda, 1,313 lbs.; British West Indies, 3,702 lbs.; England, 522,-777 lbs.; Newfoundland, 24,000 lbs.; England, 522,-777 lbs.; Newfoundland, 24,000 lbs.; British West Africa, 20 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,900
lbs.; Chile, 777 lbs.; Costa Rica, 160 lbs.; Jamaica, 21,000 lbs.; Panama, 5,000 lbs.; Cuba, 3,880 lbs.; Denmark, 126,513 lbs.; England, 592,822 lbs.; Italy, 44,559 lbs.; Netherlands, 133,795 lbs.; Norway, 324,168 lbs.; Sweden, 113,050 lbs.

lands, 133,795 lbs.; Norway, 324,168 lbs.; Sweden, 113,050 lbs.
OLEO STOCK.—Norway, 10,875 lbs.
STEARINE.—Guatemala, 9,197 lbs.; Peru. 5,280 lbs.; San Domingo, 3,005 lbs.
TALLOW.—British West Indies, 50 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 1,415 lbs.; England, 73,920 lbs.; Italy, 208,934 lbs.
CANNED MEATS (VALUE).—Australia, \$4,518; British Guiana, \$170; British West Indies, \$56; Cuba, \$207; Dutch East Indies, \$172; Dutch West Indies, \$297; England, \$21,348; France, \$3,246; French Guiana, \$350; Peru, \$113; Portugese Africa, \$22; San Domingo, \$28; Scotland, \$3,510; Venezuela, \$893.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCS (VALUE).—
Bernuda, \$64; Brazil, \$6, British Guiana, \$756, British West Africa, \$3,087; British West Indies, \$1,287; Colombia, \$31; Cuba, \$1,301; Ecuador, \$24; England, \$5,316; France, \$8; French Guiana, \$656; Gibraltar, \$1,255; Guatemala, \$9; Italy, \$96; Jamaica, \$32; Mexico, \$13; Panama, \$48; Portugal, \$180; San Domingo, \$18; Scotland, \$459; Trinidad, Island of, \$516; Venezuela, \$361.

### EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported up to March 8, 1916:

BUTTER.—Bermuda, 1,791 lbs.; British West Indies, 6,880 lbs.; Colombia, 338 lbs.; Cuba, 1,580 lbs.; Denmark, 6,401 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 100 lbs.; England, 3,500 lbs.; French Guiana, 7,245 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,516 lbs.; Mexico, 233 lbs.; San Domingo, 491 lbs.; Spain, 35 lbs.; Venezuela, 615 lbs.

EGGS.—Bermuda, 1,730 dz.; British West Indies, 1,980 dz.; Colombia, 450 dz.; Cuba, 3,000 dz.; Venezuela, 30 dz.
CHEESE.—Bermuda, 1,136 lbs.; Brazil, 100 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,953 lbs.; Colombia, 149 lbs.; Cuba, 21,482 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,953 lbs.; Cuba, 21,482 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,953 lbs.; Cuba, 21,482 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,953 lbs.; Cuba, 21,482 lbs.; Dutch West bia, 149 10s.; Cuba, 21,482 10s.; Dutch West Indies, 201 lbs.; England, 533,094 lbs.; French Guiana, 339 lbs.; Jamaica, 546 lbs.; Mexico, 252 lbs.; Nicaragua, 49 lbs.; Panama, 327 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,339 lbs.; Scotland, 32,347 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,163 lbs.

### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending March 4, 1916, with comparisons:

### PORK, BBLS.

	Week	Week	From
	ending	ending	Nov. 1, '15,
To-	Mar. 4,	Mar. 5,	to Mar. 4.
	1916.	1915.	1916.
United Kingdom	550	305	4.866
Continent	70		1.819
So. & Cen. Am.,	192	311	
West Indies	1,389	1,540	21,824
Br. No. Am. Col.	40	1,010	
Other countries		******	437
Total	1,941	2,156	46,675
	MEATS, I	BS.	
United Kingdom	9,940,350	11,956,425	000 000 047
Continent			220,892,347
So, & Cen. Am	886,525	3,569,325	.73,162,372
	142,475	12,600	1,478,732
West Indies	181,644	179,600	3,822,897
Br. No. Am. Col.	3,250	******	219,070
Other countries	5,659		380,982
Total	11,159,903	15,717,950	299,956,400
	LARD, L	BS.	1 1007
United Kingdom	5,997,278	10,050,120	93,134,538
Continent	1.958.514	12,409,546	60,367,188
So. & Cen. Am.,	505,504	272,640	16,049,274
West Indies	505,504 521,156	911,700	8,798,678
Br. No. Am. Col.	30,406	011,100	415,382
Other countries		117,300	815,057
Total	9,020,838	24,361,306	179,610,117
RECAPITULATI	ON OF THE		
-			
New York	710	5,629,778	6,118,788
New York Boston	480	2,698,400	
Philadelphia		462,000	
Baltimore		172,725	
New Orleans			
			780,000
St. John, N. B		313,000	
Portland, Me		1,680,600	100,000
Norfolk	******	135,000	300,000
Total week	1,941	11,159,903	9,020,838
Previous week		21,346,633	14,149,620
Two weeks ago		21,957,805	10,804,528
Cor. week last y'r		15,717,950	24,361,30

	From Nov. 1, '15.	Same time		5
	to Mar. 4, '16.	last year.		Changes.
Pork,	lbs 9,335.000	6,920,800	Inc.	2,414,200
Meats.	lbs299,956,400	191,889,800	Inc.	108,088,600
Lard,	lbs179,610,117	225,856,234	Dec.	46,246,117
mak y	T. 9 14 10.	- C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C	A.	- 4

OCEAN FREIGHTS. [Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings

per tor	and cents	per 100	lbs.]	3
	Liver-	Glas-	Rotter-	Copen
207 W.N	pool.	gow.		hagen
Beef, tierces		\$1.25		200€
Pork, barrels	1.25	1.25	200es	200c
Bacon	1.25	1.25	200c.	200d
Canned meats	1.25	1.25	200c.	200e
Lard, Mences		1.25	200c.	200e
Tallow		1.25	200c.	200e
Cottonseed oll		7.00	200c.	200d
Oil Cake		1.00	125c.	125e
Butter		1.50	225c.	2504
Annual Company of the Company	CARGO CONTRACTOR	VARIABILITY OF	MALES AND ADDRESS.	<b>東京大学 大学</b>

### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, March 2, 1916, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

I was to con the left on	Cotton	book	Bacon		00	8 %	2	3
Steamer and Destination. Cake Bage	. OH.	Butter.	Hams. Boxes.	Tallow.	Beef. Pags.		The .	Lard.
Saint Theodore, Liverpool	418.76		1222		15	Done	482	
Philadelphia, Liverpool			1842				250	
Finland, Liverpool	550	40.8	7631	20.46	3	50	242	
Mongolia, London			675	3 100 3	375	100	1000	
Galileo, Hull			778	****				500
Tuscania, Glasgow		A 15	.1131	D 15"	170	****	- 50	
Dryden, Manchester	4500	E	682	The Land	Berry	1 10 1 2	2720	10351
Alkaid, Rotterdam 32020	B							
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam 960	1					-	500	200
Jan Van Nassau, Rotterdam 1758	0		****	- African		****		****
Alphard, Rotterdam 2200	0							****
Nordland, Gothenberg 2969	B	3	4	8 650		3.3		1 3.
Edith Cavall, Havre	Mari	Same		LAD.			200	600
Snowdonian, Marseilles			75					
Ville du Havre, Marseilles	. 1100	·	645	F-05**	****	.000.00	162	
Giuseppe Verdi, Naples	1000	V	S 60	45		10.50	64	405
	40.490		6	1400			75	1180
				7400				20100

# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

### WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.-The stronger tone in the tallow market of late has not been unexpected. All grades have advanced about 4c. the past week or ten days and some varieties are now up to 10c. a lb. Sentiment is still bullish, with predictions of a 10c. basis for City Special tallow before this summer,

Some of the leading soap makers were the principal buyers recently. Holders of tallow were able to secure higher prices without much difficulty. Underlying conditions are thought to be fairly healthy due to the well sold up condition of the majority of the distributors. At the same time the policy of conservation is expected to remain in force indefinitely

Much of the strength in the tallow list is laid to the conditions surrounding foreign oils. The fact that Great Britain and som oils. The fact that Great Britain and some other countries have placed a restriction on exports of oil that have glycerine content, has produced greater market effect than was at first thought likely. Foreign oils here are commanding big prices. The London auction sale this week resulted in 990 casks offered, of which 563 were reported sold at "full values". "full values."

Prime City Tallow in the local market is quoted at 8½c. nom., and City Specials at loose.

OLEO STEARINE.-The undertone is firm-There has been some improvement in

the demand from compound lard makers. Oleo Stearine is quoted at  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. OLEO OIL.—The market continues very firm. Business is small, however, and prices are about nominal. Extras are quoted at 13@13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and No. 2 at 10c.

### SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL -The market has shown further sharp advance. With imports at a standstill and stocks steadily decreasing the market has easily advanced. Cochin, 16@18c.

in pipes; arrivals,—; Ceylon, 15@16c.

PALM OIL.—The market has further advanced, with very limited offerings. Conditions for importation are such as to make business almost impossible, and quotations

business almost impossible, and quotations are nominal. Price red, spot, 15c.; to arrive, —; Lagos, spot, 16c.; to arrive, —; Lagos, spot, 16c.; to arrive, palm kernel, nom.; shipments, —.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is firm, with other oils, with a moderate trade at the advance. For 20 cold test, 98@99c.; 30 do., 95@97c.; water white, 85@86c.

CORN OH.—The market is very firm for all grades, with prices quoted at a further advance. Prices quoted at \$101/4 @101/2 nom.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The situation is strong, with light offerings. Supplies are small and arrivals very limited. Spot is quoted at 94c. GREASES.—The strength of the fat and oil situation has been further shown in the rise in quotations and the firmness of holders. Yellow, 8%@9c., nom.; bone, 8%@9c.,

### FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled nothing compared to nothing last week and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week. Arrivals included only 484 casks of casings and 10 bbls. of hair from South America.

### ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to March 10, 1916, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 79,434 quarters; to the Continent, 39,760 quarters; to the United States, nothing. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 88,949 quarters; to the Continent, 35,925 quarters; to the United States, nothing.

### IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending March 4, 1916, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to pounds, the average value according to estimates from the manifests being per pound. The previous week's imports totaled 19,948 pounds and averaged 121/2 cents per pound.

### MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in federal meat inspection are reported as follows:

Meat inspection discontinued: Henry Kast, 277 Greenwich street, New York, N. Y. Change in firm name: John Morrell & Company (Inc.), 620-624 West Thirty-sixth street, New York, N. Y., instead of John Morrell & Company.

Changes of officials in charge: Sioux City, Ia., Dr. C. M. McFarland, instead of Dr. W. J. Stewart; Wausau, Wis., Dr. R. J. Digman, instead of Dr. E. B. Bennett, Jr.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS. (Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, March 9 .- Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams.—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 154c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 154c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 144c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 144c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 144c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 144c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 144c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 154c.

Skinned Hams.—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 174c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 166c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 164c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 164c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 164c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 164c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 104c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 144c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 144c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 144c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 144c.; 16@12 lbs. ave., 144c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14c. Regular Hams.-Green, 8@10 lbs. ave.,

### PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, March 9.-Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 17@18c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 164.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 154.c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 144/2@15c.; 10@12 lbs., ave., 144/2c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 134/2@14c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 144.c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; 18@16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; 18@16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; 18@10 lbs. ave., 15c.; 16@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; 16@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; 16@12 lbs. ave., 16@16/2c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13@13/2c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12@12/2c.; boneless butts, 16@16/2e.; neck ribs, 3@4c.; spareribs, 10/2@11c.; lean trimmings, 12/2@13/2c.; regular trimmings, 9/2@10c.; kidneys, 5c.; tails, 6c.; livers, 2c.; snouts, 4@44/2c.; pig tongues, 10/2c. 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; 12@14 lbs. ave.,

pig tongues, 101/2c.

# Green Olive Oil Foots

SUPERIOR QUALITY

AND ALL OTHER SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME @ CLARK CO. 383 West St., New York

### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending March 9, 1916, and for the period since September 1, 1915, were:

week ending March 9,		
period since September 1,		
	Week	CI.
	Mar. 9	Since Sept. 1,
	1916.	1915.
From New York-	Bbls.	Bbls.
Africa		3,926
Algiers, Algeria	_	1,310
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony		24
Auckland, N. Z		238
Australia	_	1,331
Barbados, W. L	: =	796 4
Bergen, Norway	**	2,700
Bermuda		452
Bordeaux, France Brazil		1,155 1,383
Buenaventura, Colombia	–	29
Buenos Aires, A. R		1,010
Calcutta, India		14 5
Cape Haitien, Haiti	2	150
Cape Town, Africa		561
Cartagena, Colombia Central America		7 371
Cette, France		900
Christiania, Norway	—	200
Columbia Pr Columbia		1,246
Columbia, Br. Columbia. Copenhagen, Denmark		95 15,900
Cristobal, Panama	—	38
Cuba Landa	9	3,428
Curacao, Leeward Islands Demerara, Br. Guiana		14 258
Genoa, Italy		9,613
Georgetown, Br. Guiana		47
Glasgow, Scotland		850 3
Guatemala, C. A Halifax, N. S		30
Havana, Cuba	e a meses	548
Havre, France		9,155 100
Hull, England Kingston, W. I	=	790
Kobe, Japan		143
La Guaira, Venezuela La Pallice, France		60
Leith, Scotland	100	100
Liverpool, England		5,825
London, England		21,735 15
Lyttleton, N. Z Macoris, S. D		47
Manchester, England	2.308	12,008
Marseilles, France		37,966
Matanzas, W. I Melbourne, Australia		126 85
Mexico		577
Monte Cristi, San Dom		436
Montevideo, Uruguay Naples, Italy		5,041 375
Nassau, Bahamas		2
Nipe, Cuba		57
Oran, Algeria		3,200 24
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana		183
Pornamhugo Brazil		214
Piraeus, Greece Port au Prince, W. I. Port Barrios, C. A. Port Limon, C. R. Port Maria, W. I. Port of Spain, W. I.		1,345
Port Barrios, C. A		22
Port Limon, C. R		145
Port Maria, W. I	=	17 28
Progreso, Mexico		81
Puerto, Mexico		47
Puerto, Mexico Puerto Plata, S. D Rio de Janeiro, Brazil		89 214
Rotterdam, Holland	3,000	53,577
St. Johns, N. F		122
St. Thomas, W. I	=	495 293
San Domingo, S. D		1,018
Santiago, Cuba		429
Santos, Brazil		1,245
South American ports Sydney, Australia		18,396 101
Tampico, Mexico		65
Tampico, Mexico Trinidad, Island of		326
Valparaiso, Chile Vera Cruz. Mexico	-	1,170 293
West Indies		4,567
		920,002
Total	7,236	230,993

From New Orleans-	A 5.31
Bocas del Toro, Panama — Christiania, Norway —	100
Copenhagen, Denmark	34,165 2,000
Frontera, Mexico	329
Genoa, Italy	25
Glasgow, Scotland	1,188
	14,750
Havana, Cuba 450	2,050
Havre, France — Liverpool, England —	600 3,550
Manchester, England	250
Marseilles, France — Progreso, Mexico —	2,399
Progreso, Mexico	306
Rotterdam, Holland	3,000
Havre, France	100 200
Vera Cruz, Mexico	932
Total 450	65,944
From Galveston-	
Havana, Cuba	515
Vera Cruz, Mexico	1,659
Total	2.174
Total	2,174
From Baltimore—	
Glasgow, Scotland	872
Liverpool, England	108
Total	980
From Philadelphia-	
Glasgow, Scotland	229
Liverpool, England	98
	327
From Savannah— Rotterdam, Holland3,580	
Rotterdam, Holland3,580	3,580
T-4-1 0.500	0.700
Total3,580	3,580
From Norfolk and Newport	
News—	0.744
Glasgow, Scotland — Liverpool, England —	2,744 979
London, England	975
Total —	4,698
From Mobile—	
Buenos Aires, A. R	3,290
Rosario, A. R	150
Total	3,440
	0,220
From Detroit— Canada	32,982
-	
Total —	32,982
From Buffalo-	
Canada —	732
Total	790
Total	732
From all other ports—	3
The state of the s	
Total	3
Week Since	Same
ending Sept. 1,	
Mar. 9. 1915.	1914
Recapitulation— Bbls. Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York 7,236 230,993 From New Orleans 450 65,944	303,186
From New Orleans 450 65,944 From Galveston — 2,174	49,372
From Baltimore – 980	3,401 3,508
From Philadelphia — 327	6,333
From Savannah 3,580 3,580	10,536
From Norfolk and	
Newport News 4,698	18,284
From Boston 2	12
From San Francisco. — 176 From Mobile — 3,440	1,900
From Mobile — 3,440 From Detroit — 32,982	24,317
From Buffalo 732	4,664
From other ports 3	1
Total 11 200 040 003	407 000
Total	425,608

There is a lot of talk about hard times and unemployment. But a good cotton oil mill man is always in demand, and can get a good job if he goes about it in the right way. Use page 48 of The National Provisioner, the recognized medium for this purpose.

### SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., March 9, 1916.—Crude cottonseed oil quiet at 68c. bid; mills expect higher prices. Meal \$32. Hulls \$12, f. o. b. mills.

### Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., March 9, 1916.—Crude cottonseed oil nominally 68c., no trading. Meal \$30, f. o. b. mills. Hulls \$12.50, Atlanta, loose.

### Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., March 9, 1916.—Prime crude cottonseed oil strong at  $68\frac{1}{2}@69c$ . Prime  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. meal dull at 28.50@29. Hulls steady at \$12 loose, \$14 sacked.

### New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., March 9, 1916.—Prime crude cottonseed oil 66c. bid, 67c. asked; stocks nearly exhausted; refined oil more active. Cake and meal unchanged. Hulls higher, \$12 loose, \$14.50 sacked, here.

### IMPROVEMENT OF COTTON CROP.

In his latest letter to members, President Culbertson, of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, says that "Chairman Macdonald, of the Committee on 'Methods for Improving the Cotton Crop,' writes from Cincinnati that during a recent visit in Alabama and Georgia he found that the scarcity of commercial fertilizer was, in his opinion, going to materially reduce the cotton acreage. He is getting up some data and will soon issue circulars on the situation as he sees it, and which the oil mills can circulate with considerable benefit. He advocates the use of cottonseed meal as a fertilizer. It is to be hoped that the farmers and planters will seriously consider the propriety of adopting the means suggested for the improvement of their crops. He deprecates the chasing of too many rainbows' in the way of raising peanuts, soya beans, etc."

## EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Exports of cottonseed oil by customs districts for the month of January are reported by the government as follows, with totals compared: New York, 31,067 bbls.; New Orleans, 15,850 bbls.; Michigan, 14,432 bbls.; Buffalo, 4,591 bbls.; Virginia, 1,756 bbls.; Dakota, 1,219 bbls.; St. Lawrence, 438 bbls.; Philadelphia, 228 bbls.; Maryland, 123 bbls.; Galveston, 52 bbls.; Laredo, 10 bbls.; Verment, 2 bbls. Total, January, 1916, 69,768 bbls.; January, 1914, 94,832 bbls. Total, September-January, 1915-16, 295,729 bbls.; same period, 1914-15, 327,337 bbls.

### COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' CONVENTION.

The location of the next convention of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association will be decided by a postal card vote of members. President Culbertson has sent out a card asking for votes on the following cities which have extended invitations: Chattanooga, Tenn.; Charleston, S. C.; Asheville, N. C.; Galveston, Tex.; Columbus, Ga.; Buffalo, N. Y.; and St. Louis, Mo.

# COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Excitement in the Market—Big Advances at Times—Scarcity of Oil More Pronounced —Mixed Reports on Consuming Demand—Speculation Does Not Entirely Abate—Lighter Exports Anticipated.

There have been some sensational developments in the cotton oil market recently. On Monday a spectacular advance was registered, some deliveries in the New York market advancing the equivalent of 3c. a gallon. It is to be expected that violent fluctuations will be seen with cotton oil at prevailing levels, and consistent with this belief there are efforts being made to curtail the speculative trade. At the same time it is difficult to eliminate outside participation in the market, especially as part of the dealing represents the operations for those intimately connected with the oil trade.

As the result of the interest in the market from such operators, there has continued more or less other speculation. The sentiment is bullish. There are predictions of 75c. crude oil this season and considerably higher prices for oil futures are said to be in store. However, the realization is general that the time is rather late to inaugurate a bull market, so that a majority of those dealing speculatively in oil are hopeful of a reaction to furnish

them with a more attractive buying level.

For several weeks the setbacks in the market have been trivial. When consumers withdrew a sagging of prices was noted, but there was no actual oil thrown upon the market by refiners or Southerners. Much comment has been made on the growing scarcity of cotton oil and while there have been the usual claims of exaggeration as regards the dearth of stocks, no one seriously disputes the contention that the conditions have not been really equalled in the history of the

The crude oil markets are rapidly winding up their season, and on this account the advices from the South are not commanding a great deal of influence. In recent years, the spring developments at crude oil centers would in a majority of instances have much bearing on the trend of cotton oil prices. At present, however, refiners reported it difficult to buy oil, and the comparatively small holdings at Southern points have been gradually undergoing absorption until a basis of close to 70c. for crude oil has been established.

Conflicting advices have been circulated as to the consuming trade. Some of the largest distributors of cotton oil are confident that the buying for the remainder of the season will be of a hand to mouth character. It is noteworthy that even where such ideas are held, there is no disposition to count on a material lowering of cotton oil prices. The probable action of the lard market is expected to determine whether the 12c. level for oil at New York will be reached, or whether the prices shall remain at about 10c.

During the week there has been betterment in the distribution of compound lard. The buying of this product was stimulated by the rise in animal lard and the continued efforts being made to inspire greater speculation in hog products. It appears as though compound lard makers have practically no reserve of cotton oil on hand and naturally the slight spurts in their trade necessitate the buying of cotton oil at the market prices.

The claims of a big export business recently are believed to have been unwarranted, although come having some prices of the contract of the prices.

The claims of a big export business recently are believed to have been unwarranted, although some business with foreigners has been reported, and frequent inquiries have been made here. The freight situation shows no improvement, and of course with cotton oil prices very high it is not an easy task to sell oil abroad. As a matter of fact there is some evidence of an impending decrease in cotton oil exports as the result of the embargo placed on shipments of various oils from foreign countries, Great Britain in particular, and while these embargoes obviously result in a reduced supply of foreign oils on this

The American Cotton Oil Co.



### 27 BEAVER STREET NEW YORK CITY

Cable Address:
"AMCOTOIL," New York

# **Cottonseed Products**

OIL, LINTERS CAKE, ASHES MEAL, HULLS

### GOLD MEDALS AWARDED

Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

# KENTUCKY REFINERY COMPANY

Cotton Seed Oil

LOUISVILLE, KY.

side, the supplies abroad have increased and Foreign governsome points report a glut. ments are conserving their oils for the glycerine extraction.

me extraction.

Saturday, March 4, 1916.—Spot, \$10; March, \$10.04@10.06; April, \$10.05@10.10; May, \$10.05@10.01; June, \$10.03@10.08; July, \$10.05@10.01; August, \$10.03@10.04; September, \$9.97@9.01; October, \$9.09@9.11. Futures closed 5 to 8 advance. Sales were: March, 700, \$10.05@10.02; May, 1,300, \$10.06@10.05; July, 1,300, \$10.01@10; August, 1,500, \$10.04@10.01; September, 800, \$9.98@9.96; October, 100, \$9.10. Total sales, 5,700 bbls. Good off, \$9.80; off, \$9.50; reddish off, \$9.50@10.06; winter, \$10.25; summer, \$10.15; prime crude, S. E., \$8.80@8.87; prime crude, Valley, nom. Monday March 6, 1916.—Spot, \$10.34; March, \$10.35@10.50; April, \$10.41@0.10.55; May, \$10.40@10.50; July,

March, \$10.35@10.50; April, \$10.41@10.55; May, \$10.40@10.50; June, \$10.40@10.50; July, \$10.29@10.35; August, \$10.31@10.35; September, \$10.18@9.23; October, \$9.27@9.32. Futures closed 18 to 37 advance. Sales were: March, 500, \$10.30@10.26; April, 1,200, \$10.35@10.11; June, 100, \$10.42; Jily, 4,700, \$10.42@10.11; June, 100, \$10.42; Jily, 4,700, \$10.29@10.16; August, \$7,200, \$10.30@10.18; September, 2,500, \$10.18@10.04; Cctober, 800, \$9.23@9.15. Total sales 25,900 bbls. Good off, \$10@10.50; off, \$10@10.50; off, \$10@10.50; off, \$10@10.50; off, \$10.50; reddish off, \$9.85@10.40; winter, \$10.50@11; Summer, \$10.40@11; prime crude, S. E., \$8.93@9.07; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom. crude, Texas nom.

erude, Texas, nom.

"Tuesday, March 7, 1916.—Spot, \$10.30@
10.50; March, \$10.25@10.28; April, \$10.28@
10.35; May, \$10.33@10.34; June, \$10.20@
\$10.35; July, \$10.19@\$10.20; August, \$10.22@ 10.24; September, \$10.10@10.11; October, \$9.10 @9.11. Futures closed 7 to 17 decline. Sales @9.11. Futures closed 7 to 17 decline. Sates were: March, 500, \$10.35@10.27; May, 6,500, \$10.43@10.35; July, 3,200, \$10.30@10.20; August, 4,900, \$10.31@10.23; September, 1,700, \$10.21@10.09; October, 300, \$9.11@9.08. Total sales, 17,100 bbls. Good off, \$10.15@10.25; off, \$10.000, \$10.15@10.25; off, \$10.000, \$10.15. Parkith off, \$10.000, \$10.00 \$9.95@10.25; Reddish off, \$9.80@10.25; winter, \$10.50@11; summer, \$10.25@11; prime crude, S. E., \$9.06@9.20; prime crude, Valley, nom.;

S. E., \$9.06@9.20; prime crude, Vaney, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom. Wednesday, March \$, 1916.—Spot, \$10.28@10.50; March, \$10.28@10.33; April, \$10.32@10.40; May, \$10.35@10.36; June, \$10.30@10.31; July, \$10.24@10.25; August, \$10.25@10.26; September, \$10.13@10.15; October, \$9.15@9.18. Futures closed 2 to 10 advance. Sales ere: March, 2,000, \$10.31@10.30; May, 3,100, were: Marcn, 2,000, \$10.31@10.30; May, 3,100, \$10.35@10.29; June, 5,300, \$10.31@10.30; July, 1,600, \$10.23@10.21; August, 3,600, \$10.27@10.22; September, 3,000, \$10.13@10.10; October, 900, \$9.15@9.11. Total sales, 19.500 bbls.

bbls.
Thursday, March 9, 1916.—Spot, \$10.45@
10.70; March, \$10.46@10.49; April, \$10.40@
10.50; May, \$10.44@10.45; June, \$10.35@
10.39; July, \$10.34@10.35; August, \$10.37@
10.39; September, \$10.26@10.27; October, \$9.34
@9.38. Futures closed 5 to 19 higher. Sales @9.38. Futures closed 5 to 19 higher. Sales were: March, 1,100, \$10.55@10.45; May, 6,000, \$10.46@10.39; June, 500, \$10.40@10.35; July, 7,200, \$10.35@10.29; August, 2,000, \$10.37@10.32; September, 1,900, \$10.27@10.22; October, 1,200, \$9.37@9.28. Total sales, 19.900 bbls. Good off, \$10.25@10.50; off, \$10.15@10.50; reddish off, \$10.10@10.50; winter, \$10.75@11.50; summer, \$10.50@11.25; prime crude, S. E., 9.13@9.27; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude. Texas. nom. prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

# THE PICARD-LAW COMPANY

Expert Cotton Seed Products Chemists

Magnificently-equipped laboratories covering 5,500 square feet of floor space. Six highly-educated experienced chemists in analytical department.

Also specialists in the analysis of all GREASES, PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS, PERTILIZERS, Fuel, lubricating oils and boiler waters.

ATLANTA, GA.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

GOOD MILLING VS. POOR OIL YIELD. Handicaps Under Which Cottonseed Crushers Are Operating This Season.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Picard-Law Company.) Atlanta, Ga., March 1, 1916.—On account

of the short cotton crop we figure that about 30 per cent. less mills are operating now than at this time last season. This reduces the number of samples handled in our laboratories considerably. The results of the last composite report show, however, that the good milling of the season is being kept up. We give below comparisons for five years on meal and hulls for the month of February:

1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Samples1,055	1,010	1,347	1,631	1,532
Moisture % 7.15	8.19	8.43	8.43	8.73
Oil % 7.80	7.58	7.00	6.95	6.15
Ammonia %. 7.78	7.48	7.40	7.45	7.07
Standard 1.00	1.01	0.95	0.93	0.87
Hulls:				
1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Samples 505	345	672	741	687
Uncut seed % . 0.29	0.23	-0.30	0.24	0.20
Oil %0.78	0.68	0.64	0.63	0.43
Standard 2.20	1.90	1.83	1.78	1.22

According to these figures the average of this section is about one gallon more oil per ton of seed than the average of the last four years. We regret to state, however, that on account of the deficiency of oil in seed this season the mills are really not obtaining as large a yield as they did last year. If it was not for the good milling the yield would be very much lower.

As usual at this season of the year, crude oil is showing signs of deteriorating. Most of the mills are still producing an oil that will barely pass prime in color and about 9 per cent. refining loss, but the flavor is frequently a little off. It is probable that this will continue, and as soon as warmer weather comes the color of the oil will darken rapidly. For this reason we advocate careful settling of the crude oil immediately after it comes from the presses, and close watching when it is placed in storage tanks.

TO BETTER COTTON OIL TRADE.

Some time ago President J. J. Culbertson of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association offered prizes for the best article on how to improve the cottonseed end of the business. Concerning this matter he says in

his latest letter to members:
We are somewhat gratified in saying that a better response has come to our solicita-tions for papers on "Practical suggestions for betterment of the cottonseed end of our business," than was manifested some time back. We have about ten papers in Secretary Gibwe have about ten papers in Secretary (ibson's hands, and no doubt several of them will be well worth publishing. What we want is to give a little more time for those disposed to give their views on this most important subject, and to this end we have extended such to March 20.

Ten out of four hundred and over anything to brag about. I would like to see twenty. We have the ability brains and experience in our membership to do it. Most of you now are, through your seed activities, trying to make the lives of your competitors miserable, and usually succeeding in so do-ing, so that you ought to be in a better frame of mind to prepare such papers. Maybe you have held oil from 35c. up, and linters from 2c., and maybe you are satisfied with the outcome of your business conducted along those lines and do not need any coaching or advice as to how to run it.

those lines and do not need any coaching or advice as to how to run it.

But then another season is coming when perhaps the reverse may happen. Sixty-five cent oil may become 35c., and 7 cent linters may become 2c. before the season is over. Who knows? One doesn't need an oil mill plant to do that kind of business, but then it is the fashion, and maybe like the rabbit that just had to climb the tree—there wasn't any other way from the dog LOSS. Any-how, you can't unhinge or disarticulate the inherent principles of legitimate business and keep doing it—you may get by with it for a few times, but in the long run "the goblins will get you if you don't watch out."

We have appointed as judges of the papers the following: F. H. Hendrix, president South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association; E. C. Ponder, president Cotton Seed Crushers' Association of Mississippi; W. A. Isgrig, president Arkansas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association.

dent Cotton Seed Crushers' Association of Mississippi; W. A. Isgrig, president Arkansas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association; B. W. Couch, president Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association. We expect to announce in our next letter their decisions and awards.

## The Procter & Gamble Co.

# COTTONSEED OIL

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow Venus, Prime Summer White Jersey Butter Oil Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Refineries: ( Worydale, O. Port Ivory, N. Y. Kansas City, Kan. Macon, Ga.

Puritan, Winter Pressed Salad Oil White Clover Cooking Oil Marigold Cooking Oil Sterling, Prime Summer Yellow

CINCINNATI, OHIO

## SPEG **NEW YORK OITY**

Produce Exchange Building

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BROKERS

ON THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE FOR

WE ARE SELLING AGENTS FOR THE PORTSMOUTH COTTON OIL REFG. CORP. OF PORTSMOUTH, VA. — AND — THE GULF & VALLEY C. O. COMPANY, LTD., OF NEW ORLEAKS, LA.

Will be pleased to quote prices on all grades of Refined Cotton Seed in barrels or loose in buyers or sellers tank cars, f. c. b. refinery or delivered anywhere in this country or Europe.

### COTTON OIL COLOR STANDARD.

The question of a color standard for cottonseed oil has been before the Rules Committee of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association for some time, and Chairman George W. Covington of the committee writes as follows concerning it to Chairman F. N. Smalley of the Color Investigation Committee:

### Cettonseed Products Associations.

INTER-STATE COTTON SEED CRUSHERS'

esident, J. J. Culbertson, Paris, Tex. ce-President, Geo. W. Covington, Hazlehurst, Secretary-Treasurer, Robt. Gibson, Dallas, Texas.

ALABAMA OOTTON SEED CRUSHERS'
ASSOCIATION.
President, J. W. Badney, Roanoke.
Vice-President, Cad Jones, Orark.
Secretary-Treasurer, O. E. McCord, Prattville.

ARKANSAS COTTON SEED CRUSHERS

President, W. A. Isgrig, Little Rock. Vice-President, J. L. Conner, Augusta. Secretary, P. F. Cleaver, Arkadelphia. Treasurer, W. B. Mann, Marianna.

GEORGIA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS'
ASSOCIATION.

President, B. C. Ponder, Rutledge. Vice-President, Henry C. Brown, Augusta. Secretary-Treasurer, B. P. Chivers, Atlanta.

LOUISIANA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, J. W. Vogler, Baton Rouge. Vice-President, Henry Burke, Alexandria. Secretary-Treasurer, Bryan Bell, New Orleans.

MISSISSIPPI COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, C. R. Strain, Tupelo, Miss. Vice-President, W. H. Madden, Yasoo City. Secretary-Treasurer, H. C. Forrester, Meridian.

NORTH CAROLINA COTTON SEED ORUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.
President, N. E. Edgerton, Selma.
Vice-President, Jonathan Havens, Washington.
Secretary, H. A. White, Greenville.
Treasurer, F. C. Dunn, Kinston.

OKLAHOMA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS'
ASSOCIATION.

President, Geo. H. Walker, Muskogee. Vice-President, George Dashner, Chickasha. Secretary-Treasurer, J. M. Aydelotte, Oklaho City.

SOUTH CAROLINA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS

President, F. H. Hendrix, Lecaville. Vice-President, J. B. Caldwell, Campobello. Secretary, B. F. Taylor, Columbia. Assistant Secretary, W. B. West, Columbia.

TEXAS COTTON SEED CRUSHERS'

ent, B. W. Couch, Fort Worth, resident, Chas. Du Bose, Alice. ary, Robert Gibson, Dallas. mer, J. A. Underwood, Honey Grovs.

Hazlehurst, Miss, February 22, 1916.

Hazlehurst, Miss, February 22, 1916.
Dear Sir:—Referring to my letter January
18 to the Rules Committee relating to Oil
Color Standard (copy of which was sent
you), I now beg to advise that I have heard
from all of the members of the committee,
with probably one exception, and the opinion
appears to be about equally divided as between 35 yellow 7.1 red, and 35 yellow 7.6
red.

In view of this, and also since the active season is now about over, it is thought advisable by President Culbertson and myself that the preparation of a standard color type by your committee be deferred until our next annual meeting, when definite action can be taken by the association as a whole.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) G. W. COVINGTON,

Chairman Committee on Rules.

In this matter of an investigation to secure a color standard for cotton oil the trade aided the government by advancing money for the use of the federal Bureau of Standards in its investigations. Now it seems the government is unwilling to refund the money advanced, although much larger sums are freely spent for other industries. On this subject President J. J. Culbertson says:

We have been trying to secure relief from Congress by special appropriations for the continuance of cottonseed oil color investigation by the Bureau of Standards at Washing-ton, and for reimbursement for the sums

contributed for that purpose.

Chairman Ashcraft of our Legislative Com-Chairman Asheratt of our Legislative Committee has been working on this and writes that he has the opinion of a prominent Senator to the effect that unless such appropriation is asked for by the head of the Bureau of Standards, he does not think the Appropriation Committee would be willing to grant the argunt required. This is confirmed by the amount required. This is confirmed by a letter from Chairman Ashcraft in which he states that the Bureau of Standards will not ask that we be reimbursed, and that he does

not believe that the Appropriation Commit-tee will incorporate the item in their bill without a request from the Bureau. Now, does such a state of affairs exist with Congress that just claims of this sort cannot be entertained unless they are endorsed

through certain sources? Is it true that when

through certain sources? Is it true that when the Bureau of Standards asked our financial aid for a continuance of this work because of inadequate funds, our association, and others, through the efforts of Chairman Smalley of the Color Investigation Committee, and Mr. Law, who has been active and diligent in securing a continuance of this work, nothing was said about reimbursement? The contributions to such fund were not made with the understanding that there should be any obligation as to reimbursement, but why should an important industry of the South, in order to have certain necessary work done, be compelled to create a fund for such purpose when other industries usually have accorded to them the rights of the research work of the Bureau without direct cost to them? It is undoubtedly true that the special work necessary for these investigations requires talent and specialists that are now so ably continuing this investigation, but if such is found necessary, as is shown, them it appears to us that our industry and those conducting it should have sufficient influence with our Congressmen to secure a sufficient appropriation, not only to carry on the investigation to a satisfactory conclusion, but appropriation, not only to carry on the in-vestigation to a satisfactory conclusion, but to reimburse the bodies that have contributed to this fund.

The work is to benefit the industry at large—not any special interest, but the interest of the whole. We shall feel ourselves weak indeed if the application of a comparatively few dollars to such a large Southern industry be not forthcoming when other parts of our country secure service from this Bureau without price. country secure service usually without price.

### COTTON OIL RAILROAD RATES.

Competition of foreign cottonseed oil, particularly Chinese, with the home product, has long been disturbing American producers. On one phase of this subject President Culbertson of the Inter State Association says in his last letter to members:

We have been keeping Chairman Ashcraft of our Legislative Committee pretty busy getting after our Congressmen on matters that seemed of importance to us. Now comes complaint from the Pacific Coast that the transcontinental railroads purpose put-

# HARDENED EDIBLE

MADE FROM

VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS

Oils Hardened to Order

The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U.S.A.

ting in a 50c. rate to Chicago on cottonseed oil imported from the Orient, as against the 90c. rate on the same character of oil from the South to San Francisco. It looks like injustice to a great Southern industry.

an injustice to a great Southern industry. It is bad enough to see our Pacific coast trade taken away from us by reason of Oriental labor production, but to have our own institutions to help them by such discriminating is piling it on us pretty hard. In our chairman's complaint he justly says: "Because of the broad scope of injustice that would be done, I appeal to you in this matter. I know there are vital oues.

in this matter. I know there are vital ques-tions before Congress, but if the smaller matters are allowed to become firmly established, then it is the work of a lifetime almost to get them corrected, and points out the existence of the iniquitous oleomargarine

tax as an example.

The answer to his letter says: "I do not think under the circumstances that you could be successful in combating the reduction that is made on oils coming from the Pacific coast, because it seems to equalize to equalize the rate between various oils shipped from that locality. The only way would be for the oil people of the South to ask for a reduction on cottonseed oil going to the reduction on cottonseed oil going to the same territory, by filing a petition and presenting their case to the Interstate Com-Commission, etc. So we are up it good and hard on this question, as matters of this sort usually take their turn, and from past experience it would seem that any hope for relief in the near future is quite forlorn." ---

### VEGETABLE OILS VS. BUTTER.

Alabama produces only 20 per cent, of the butter it uses, according to the chief of markets bureau of the State agricultural department. With the boll weevil discouragement of cotton growing, the possibilities of the peanut crop were figured out, and the value of peanut oil as a substitute for butter is brought forcibly to the attention of the farmers of that State. Cottonseed oil also is urged as a part of the dietary of Alabama people. The first mill for expressing peanut oil has been built.

Peanut butter has passed into the staples of table use. The trade steadily has grown, and it is profitable to the manufacturer, as he can use peanuts of a quality that is not readily marketable. The jumbo peanuts are in high favor, either in the shell or salted, to such an extent that the sweetness of the smaller "gubers," produced in some Southern States, is overlooked. The grinder of these nuts takes no heed of size or shape of kernel, so long as he secures body, oil and flavor. Peanut hay is in high favor in the South, and the development of the demand for the nuts promises fine returns from fields.

Bread spread with peanut butter forms a prore palatable sandwich when it has previously been lightly coated with cow's butter. This is not a startling announcement. It would be difficult to specify any article of food on which butter can be used that is not improved in palatability and food value

by its addition.

Butter substitutes have a wide field of use by reason of their lower prices, and cottonseed oil and peanut oil are genuine competitors of animal fats. They add materially to our foodstuffs, and should be accorded the widest market, provided only that they are sold for exactly what they are, at prices fixed by the natural markets for such products.—Chicago Breeders' Gazette. -0

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, March 9, 1916.-As stated in our last report, stocks of oil in the country were below normal and strongly held. We also stated that it would take but very little encouragement to advance values. statements were borne out by the recent actions of the market. As the market advanced one class of trade after the other attempted to secure their supplies, and strange to relate, notwithstanding the low price prevailing for pure lard, the compound lard trade were the most aggressive buyers. Europe, particularly Holland and the Scandinavian countries, also took on quite heavy quantities. Considering that it was conceded that stocks on February 17 were light, and deducting the recent heavy buying, the situation is gradually getting acute and it may shortly become a question as to where supplies are going to come from.

While some new oil does come in on the market as early as August, still no quantities worth while mentioning appear until sometime in October. This means that present stocks must take care of the trade for a period of almost seven months more. Considering that competing oil and soapmakers' greases and fats are also scarce, we can naturally conclude the situation from the supply standpoint could not be more "bullish."

Some selling of September and October oil has lately been in evidence on the supposi-tion that the coming cotton crop will be heavier than last year. As stated above, very little new crop crude appears in the market out of which September deliveries of refined oil can be made. The selling of October oil is being influenced more or less by the price prevailing.

As stated in our last report, with stocks closely confined and in strong hands, also with seven months more of demand to take care of, unless the unforeseen happens there can only be one course to the market.

Close Feb. 17. High. Low. Close Mar. 9. 

### CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES. (Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, March 10.-Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda 61/2c. per lb., basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 5%c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 61/2c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 41/4c. per lb.; talc, 11/4@13/4c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 4@41/4c. per lb., basis 48 per cent.; silex, \$15 @20 ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime, in casks, l2c. per lb., in bbls., 15c. per lb.

casks, 12c. per lb., in bbls., 15c. per lb.; clarified palm oil, in bbls., 16c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 16c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 15c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 96c. per gal.; green olive oil, 93c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 12@13c. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 15½c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 15½c. per lb.; cothonseed oil 9¾@10c. per lb.; sya bean oil. 9@9½c. per lb.; prime lb.; soya bean oil, 9@91/4c. per lb.; prime city tallow, 81/4c. per lb.; corn oil, 91/2@10c. pound.

House grease,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{4}{3}$ c. per lb.; oleo stearine,  $10@10\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; brown grease,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease,

Dynamite glycerine, 50c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 40c. per lb.; crude soap lye, glycerine, 36c. per lb.

### FISH SUBSTITUTES FOR BEEF.

In the flesh of the horse mackerel or albacore, and in that of the shark, the Italian has discovered a substitute for roast beef. The horse mackerel flesh can hardly be told in appearance from that of beef, being coarse in texture, red in color and abounding in blood. The meat of the shark does not resemble so closely in appearance beef, but prepared in Italian style, it can hardly be told from a beefsteak prepared in the same fashion.

Albacore, to give the giant horse mackerel its more euphonious name, are caught in large numbers in the Atlantic, as well as in the Pacific Ocean. Most of them are taken in weirs and traps. Others are caught in seines and nets, and a few are caught on the hook. They are rather a stupid fish, despite their great size and weight, and give the fishermen far less trouble than a big cod, while they are not in the class at all with the fighting swordfish and the pugnacious shark.

They are the same fish known on the Pacific coast as the tuna. They weigh anywhere from 100 to 800 pounds, and practically all of this is edible flesh, the beads being comparatively small. And even the heads and tails can be utilized as fertilizer. Large numbers of Albacore are handled nowadays through the new Fish Pier at Boston, Mass. They find a ready sale among the Italians, and some of the other foreign populations, who for years have been using them as cheap substitutes for beef.

The head and tail having been removed, the horse mackerel is usually cut into at the middle of the torso. This exposes the flesh of the fish. Cut into slices with the rather tough skin removed, it is said this can hardly be detected by sight from a fine juicy rump steak. The absence of fat is the sole difference.

Albacore may be broiled, and indeed, like a steak, this is the ideal way of preparing it. Among the Italians it is more generally fried, and then covered with a piquant tomato sauce, the latter being the same conserve which is used for spaghetti, and in fact, almost every other dish of Italian preparation.

Shark passes more easily for swordfish than for steak, save when smothered in condiments, which, of course, is the way the Italians usually serve it. This also can be broiled or fried. It is considerably cheaper than swordfish, and for that reason finds more favor among the alien populations. Sharks are landed at Boston and other East coast ports chiefly during the summer months. where schools of them follow the schools of mackerel and prey upon the smaller fish. Occasionally a few are landed in midwinter, and on such occasions the demand for them is so great that they command a high price.

Up to a few years ago, both albacore and shark were considered worthless and were tossed back into the sea by the fishermen. Today, however, they are recognized as profitable catches. Vessels bringing them to port have no trouble finding purchasers, and the fish are shipped from Boston far inland to cities and towns where there are large foreign settlements.

Are you in need of a competent employee in some branch of your business? You can get him by using the "Wanted" column on page 48.

# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

### FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, March 10.—Market steady. Western steam, \$11.45 nom.; Middle West, \$11@11.10; city steam, 10%c. nom.; refined Continent, \$11.85; South American, \$12; Brazil, kegs, \$13; compound, 11@11%c.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, March 10.—Copra fabrique, 173 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 143 fr.; copra edible, — fr.

### Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, March 10.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 150s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, 150s.; soluders, square, 65s.; New York, 64s.; picnic, 50s.; hams, long, 80s.; American cut, 82s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 76s. 6d.; long clear, 80s.; short backs, 76s.; bellies, clear, 84s. Lard, spot prime, 60s. 9d.; American refined, 28-lb. boxes, 65s.; May, 64s. 6d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, 50s. 6d.; New York City special, 54s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 98s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 48s. 9d. Liverpool, March 10 .- (By Cable) .- Beef,

### FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

The values were again very firm with advances to new high levels. Good demand was reported for cost product.

### Oleo Stearine.

The market was quiet but very firm. Oleo is quoted at 101/2c.

### Tallow.

The market continues to improve with other fats and the tone is very firm. City is quoted at 81/2c. and special at 91/2c.

### Cottonseed Oil.

The market was again steady with new high levels. Prices were advanced on the strength of lard, higher crude markets and good demand.

Market closed 3 to 14 points higher. Sales, 2.500 bbls. Spot oil, \$10.45 bid. Crude, Market closed 3 to 14 points higher. Sales, 22,500 bbls. Spot oil, \$10.45 bid. Crude, Southeast, \$9.33 sales. Closing quotations on futures: March, \$10.49@10.55; April, \$10.49@10.56; May, \$10.53@10.54; June, \$10.47@10.50; July, \$10.48@10.49; August, \$10.49@10.50; September, \$10.38@10.40; October, \$9.48@9.49; good off oil, \$10.30@10.55; off oil, \$10.20@10.55; red off oil, \$10.15@10.55; vinter oil \$10.75@11.50. winter oil, \$10.75@11.50; summer white oil, \$10.75@11.50.

### FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, March 10 .- Hog market strong and Chicago, March 10.—Hog market strong and 15@20c. higher. Bulk of prices, \$9.75@9.90; light, \$9.45@9.90; mixed, \$9.55@10; heavy, \$9.50@10; rough heavy, \$9.50@9.65; Yorkers, \$9.60@9.80; pigs, \$7.90@9.10; cattle, steady to strong; beeves, \$7.40@9.90; cows and heifers, \$3.60@8.60; Texas steers, \$7@7.85. Western, \$7.25@8.45. Sheep market, strong: sheep, native, \$8.25@8.60; yearlings, \$9.25@10.50; lambs, \$9.75@11.20; Western, \$10@11.55. 11.55,

Kansas City, March 10.-Hogs higher, at 89.15@9.75.

Omaha, March 10.-Hogs higher at \$8.85@ 9.50.

Buffalo, March 10.—Hogs higher; on sale, 3.200, at \$10.20@10.35.

St. Joseph, March 10.-Hogs strong at \$9.15 @ 9.50.

Sioux City, March 10.-Hogs higher at 89.10@9.50. Louisville, March 10 .- Hogs higher at

89.25@9.75. St. Louis, March 10.-Hogs not received.

Indianapolis, March 10.-Hogs higher, at \$10@10.20.

### PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal cen ters for the week ending Saturday, March 4, 1916, are reported as follows:

	Cattle,	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co	7.975	25,800	14,119
Swift & Co	6,161	12,300	19,260
S. & S. Co	9,961	10,500	6,684
Morris & Co	5,290	6,000	5,114
G. H. Hammond Co	2,127	7,600	
Libby, McNeill & Libby	838		***
Anglo-American Prov. Co.	788	9,200	

Boyd, Lunham & Co., 7,000 hogs: Independent Packing Co., 12,700 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 13,300 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 6,500 hogs; Miller & Hart, 4,400 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 5,000 hogs; others, 14,700 hogs.

### Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co	2,473	5,796	3,421
Fowler Packing Co	840		847
S. & S. Co	2.927	. 7.110	3.871
Swift & Co	2,707	6,163	6,106
Cudahy Packing Co	2,664	4,620	3,398
Morris & Co	3,304	7,649	4,535
Others	67	794	12

Independent Packing Co., 114 cattle and 276 sheep; Blount, 1,996 hogs; Hell Packing Co., 1,285 hogs; New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co., 157 cattle; United Dressed Beef Company, 127 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 52 cattle; M. Rice, 21 cattle and 3,972 hogs; S. Kraus, 87 cattle; I. Meyer, 255 cattle; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 4,558 hogs; Dold Packing Co., 498 hogs; Kingan Packing Co., 726 hogs; Stephenson & Graybill, 2,628 hogs; Hell Packing Co., 1,285 hogs; John Morrell & Co., 58 cattle.

### Omehe

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co	2.809	9.210	2.686
Swift & Co	. 4,351	10,936	8,354
Cudahy Packing Co	. 3,794	13,304	9,229
Armour & Co	. 3,843	14.216	11.671
Swartz & Co		2,535	
J. W. Murphy		18,226	

Lincoln Packing Co., 173 cattle and 60 hogs; South Omah. Packing Co., 25 cattle; Roth Packing Co., 133 hogs: Bay State Packing Co., 141 hogs; John Morrell & Co., 9 cattle.

	Cattle.	Hogs,	Sheep.
Morris & Co	1,975	7.534	4,476
Swift & Co	2,427	4.855	3,241
Armour & Co	2,295	5,597	3,384
East Side Packing Co	127	2,296	
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	406		***
Independent Packing Co	294		
Heil Packing Co	26	15	
Krey Packing Co	6		
J. H. Belz Provision Co		469	
Carondelet Packing Co	46	438	
Sartorius Provision Co		324	
Others	460	24,916	960
Sienz	City		

	Sloux	City.		
		Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep
Armour	& Co	1,164	11.147	
Cudah	Packing Co	807	7,356	
Swift &	Co	114	3,840	
Othoma		10.051		

R. Hurni Packing Co., 256 cattle and 59 hogs; Roth Packing Co., 26 cattle and 75 hogs; Sacks Bros. Packing Co., 48 cattle and 60 hogs; Statter & Co., 82 cattle and 47 hogs; The Layton Co., 1,251 hogs; The Western Packing & Provision Co., 146 hogs; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 125 hogs; Agar Packing Co., 128 hogs; John Morrell & Co., 12 cattle: Hammond, Standish & Co., 1,148 hogs; J. E. Decker & Sons, 2,679 hogs; Des Moines Packing Co., 84 cattle: Madison Packing Co., 132 hogs; Kingan Packing Co., 500 hogs; The Sullivan Packing Co., 848 hogs; Parker, Webb & Co., 550 hogs.

### FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, March 10 .- Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

I 4043494111	
Bankers' 60 days	4.721/2
Cable transfers	4.76%
Demand sterling	4.761/4
Commercial, 60 days	4.71%
Commercial, 99 days	4.691/2
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Commercial, sight	5.91%
Bankers' cables	3.901/4
Bankers' checks	5.91
Berlin	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	7214
Cable transfers	
Antwerp-	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam-	
Commercial, sight	421/8
Bankers' sight	42 1 @ 42 14
Copenhagen	
Checks	28.05

### RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	13,000	1.000
Kansas 'ity	200	800	500
Omaha		6,000	
St. Louis	350	5.000	
St. Joseph	100	3.000	
Sioux City	100	6,000	
St. Paul	200	1,600	8,500
Oklahoma City	300	2,000	-,
Fort Worth	400	1,200	50
Milwauke:		2.027	
Denver		200	
Louisville	50	1,200	50
Detroit		500	
Wichita		470	
Indianapolis		2,000	50
Pittsburgh		1,500	300
Cincinnati	200	1,207	100
Buffalo	. 125	4.000	1,600
Cleveland	80	300	800
Toronto, Canada	165	238	

### MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1916.

CHICKET	10,000	30,000	10,000
Kansas City	10,700	8,000	12,700
Omaha	8,600	9,000	8,000
St. Louis	4,400	14,000	3,800
St. Josepa	2,500	5.000	9,000
Sioux City	4,000	3,000	2,000
St. Paul	3,500	17,000	6,500
Oklahoma City	1,200	2,700	
Fort Worth	1.900	4.000	600
Milwaukee	100	396	
Denver	100	1.700	200
Louisville	1,500	7,000	300
Detroit		700	
Cudahy		500	
Wichita		555	
Indianapolis	1,000	3,000	100
Pittsburgh	1,600	5,500	1.500
Cincinnati	1,500	4.625	100
Buffalo	3,200	1,600	12,000
Cleveland	200	5,000	2,800
New York		9,598	7,366
Toronto, Canada	2,136	216	13€

### TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1916.

Omaha	7.600 12.000	800
St. Louis	4,000 8,000	2,500
St. Joseph	2,000 8,000	7,000
Sloux City	3,000 9,000	1.000
St. Paul	3,400 10,000	9,300
Oklahoma City	700 5,000	150
Fort Worth	2,000 3,500	
Milwaukee	660 1.536	150
Denver	300 4.200	69
Louisville	200 1.185	50
Detroit	6,600	
Cudahy	1,500	
Wichita	5,000	
Indianapolis	950 5,000	
Pittsburgh	1,500	500
Cincinnati	300 2,103	800
Buffalo	200 2,800	2.000
Cleveland	120 1,000	800
New York	1.047 4.660	2.073
Toronto, Canada	504 354	22

### WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1916.

9,000

Ошана	1.000	10,000	1,300
St. Louis	3,600	10,000	2,100
St. Joseph	1,200	4,000	1,600
Sioux City	1,500	8,000	500
St. Paul	2,800	7,000	200
Oklahoma City	600	4.000	500
Fort Worth	2,500	6,000	
Milwaukee	150	4,950	
Denver	800	900	
Louisville		2,000	
Detroit		4,500	
Cudahy		200	
Wichita		2.000	
Indianapelis	1.100	5,000	
Pittsburgh		1,500	300
Cincinnati	500	3.150	100
Buffalo	200	3,200	1,200
Cleveland		1,000	
New York	1,690	5,000	3,880
Toronto, Canada	316	326	226

### THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1916.

Kansas City	2.000	7,000	5.000
Omaha	5,600	11,600	14,00
St. Louis	1,700	800	1,80
St. Joseph	2.000	7,000	1,000
Sioux City	1,500	7.000	50
St. Paul		6,000	
Oklahoma City	560	2,400	
Fort Worth	2,900	3.000	2,00
Milwaukee		690	
Louisville		2,400	
Detroit		3,500	
Cudahy		500	
Wichita		2,672	
Indianapolis		3,000	
Cincinnati	200	3,686	10
Buffalo	100	1.000	60
Cleveland		1,000	
New York	1.040	2,240	1.37

### FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1916.

Chicago	1,500 16,000	10,000
Kansas City	500 3,500	500
Omaha		300
St. Louis	900 6,000	1,100
St. Joseph	300 5,000	1,000
Sioux Clty	900 7,000	400
Fort Worth	1,000 4,500	
St. Paul	3,400 12,000	200
Oklahoma City	400 2,100	150

# HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

The hide markets are dull and slow, but prices are steady. It is usually the policy of the packers to hold hides of early salting rather strong.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES .- About 30,000 packer hides sold, the majority of which were light native cows. These latter hides were a cleanup by one packer of his January-February stocks. The entire market seems to be slowly drifting, as no leader appears. Killers talk rather bullish. They base their demands for strong to higher rates on the critical position of the imported hide situation. The prolongation of the German submarine offensive is making inroads on the world shipping and making the time nearer when belligerents and making the time nearer when belligerents will withdraw bottoms in trade between neutral ports for their own use. Increased insurance and freight charges are expected to be equallized in higher prices on domestic hides in competition. Tanners are pursuing a waiting policy and watching for developments. Heavy native steers sold at 22½c. for two cars of January hides, and 2,000 November hides moved at 23½c. About 5,000 November, December, January extreme light steers sold at 22c. f. o. b. St. Louis. Northern hides are generally held at 22½c. in such salting. All killers talk 22¾c, for February, March native steers. Heavy Texas steers were not moved. Some were inquired for but nothing developed in the way of trading. Nominal market is 20½c. for the moderate stocks available for sale. Last sales were effected at 20c. Underweight Texas steers are quiet and generally held at 21½c. Butt branded steers sold in two lots of 1,500 each of January kill at 20¼c. Later slaughter is quoted at 20c. asked and 19¾c. recently bid. Colorado steers were not moved. These are wanted at the last sale rate of 19¼c., and 20c. is generally asked. The kill of Colorado Colorado steers were not moved. These are wanted at the last sale rate of 193/c., and 20c. is generally asked. The kill of Colorado steers is picking up considerably, which is unusual for this time of the year. One packer said he made as many Colorados as he did butts last week. Branded cows are unit and successful as the last week. he did butts last week. Branded cows are quiet and quoted nominally at 21½c. asked. Last sales were at 21c. Heavy native cows sold at 22c. delivered St. Louis for two cars of December hide. sold at 22c. delivered St. Louis for two cars of December hides, netting seller about 21¾c. Chicago basis as a big hide, suitable for belting was wanted. February, March hides quoted at 21½c. nominal. Light native cows sold at 21¾c. for 10,000 January and February 45 to 55-lb. hides in connection with 5,000 January and 5,000 February St. Louis hides. The January stock brought 21½c. and the February kill 21½c. February, March straight light cows of northern points are still quoted nominally at 21½c. for business. Native bulls were quiet and quoted nominally at 19c. the last sale figure. Branded bulls rule quiet and featureless at 16½@17c. nominal. Outside rate is generally asked for nominal. Outside rate is generally asked for Worth kill.

Later.—The packer market is steady. About 5,000 January-February-March native bulls brought 18½c. Inquiries are reported for native and Texas steers and heavy and light cows. No bids are made.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Movement of country

hides locally was rather limited in the period hides locally was rather limited in the period under review. There was only one buyer interested. This operator usually takes hides as received, but in his buying this week demanded and got good hides applied on the contracts. Heavy steers were not moved. Nominal market is considered at 18c, for current goods. However, such steek is not in rent goods. However, such stock is not in request, the only calls being for all number one hides which are held at 19c. Recent sales one hides which are held at 19c. Recent sales of Minneapolis steers were effected at 18c. delivered basis. Heavy cows went at 17½c. for about three thousand good hides. The buyers of these hides recently bought goods as low as 17c. Nominal market on current receipts is considered at 17¼c. based on the above transaction. Buffs were moved in several lots of choice quality at 18c. About 5,000 in all were sold. Prior business at 18c. was for all number one hides. Current grubby hides are considered worth 17¾c. based on the above transaction. No seconds alone were moved. These are quoted at 17c. nominal. The situation in the country markets is steady. All weights of seasonable nominal. The situation in the country markets is steady. All weights of seasonable Iowa hides sold as low as 17½c, delivered basis, A car of Minneapolis 45-lb. up hides brought 17½c, delivered. Other lots of all weight hides moved at 17½@17½c, delivered. Choice Michigan city 45 lbs. up hides are offered at 17½c, f. o. b., but contain rather large percentage of kosher hides. Extremes were not moved locally. Bids at 19¾c, are registered here and at Minneapolis for hides suitable for patent leather requirements, conregistered here and at Minneapons for indes suitable for patent leather requirements, con-taining but few grubs. Holders demand 20c. for these hides. Grubby lots are said to be wanted at 19c., and it is said stock is availwanted at 19c., and it is said stock is available at that figure in some quarters, but no business has yet been reported. Branded cows were not reported moved. Nominal market for country lots is 16@16½c. as to descriptions, with some bang up goods going recently at 17c. flat basis. Country packer branded hides range at 19@19½c. as to description. Bulls were quiet. Nominal market properties. description. Bulls were quiet. Nominal market quoted at 16c. asked. Buyers consider values nearer 15½c. Dealers have been buying bulls as low as 15½c. delivered basis. There is no call for No. 1 heavy bulls suitable for patent leather, the recent demand having vanished. Country packer bulls are quoted at  $17\frac{1}{2}$ @ $18\frac{1}{2}$ c., as to descriptions. Kipskins were quiet. Country skins are quoted at 20c. last paid and nominal. The quality at present is very poor. City skins are available at 22c. and quoted at 21@21½c. for business. Packer skins are held at 24@25c. with the inside figure the last paid.

Later.—Market holds firm. One car of seasonable extremes, 40 per cent. seconds, brought a bid of 20c. Twenty and a half asked for hides running back. Buffs and heavy cows held at 18c.

CALFSKINS sold at 26c. for a car of Minneapolis collection and a car from Duluth Minneapolis collection and a car from Duluth moved at 25½c. No business reported in the local first salted city varieties. These last moved at 27c. and collectors have sold well ahead. They demand 27½c. for skins to follow present sales. Outside city skins range at 25½@26½c. as to lots; countries at 24@25c. nominal. Packer skins 28c. last paid and 30c. now asked for the March take-off. Deacons quoted at \$1.45@1.55 and light

calf at \$1.65@1.75. Recent sales at inside figures for country collections. City skins out of first salt moved at \$1.65 and \$1.85. The kill of calves is picking up considerably and is already fully fifty per cent. greater then a very second.

than a year ago.

HORSE HIDES are rather steady. Two
cars of lowa frimmed hides sold at \$5.50 and two cars from another section sold at \$5.50 two cars from another section sold at \$5.50 f. o. b., costing about 10c. to get them here, some untrimmed. Local hides are quiet. Bids at \$5.50 are registered by mid western buyers, but all lots are held at \$5.50@5.85. ouyers, but all lots are held at \$5.50@5.85. The good butt market is mainly responsible for the better tone to whole hides. City hides are quoted at \$6@6.25 asked. Seconds quoted at the usual \$1 reduction with ponies and glues at \$2.50@3 and coltskins at \$1@1.50.

HOGSKINS are selling about as fast as available in small parcels to local buyers at 60@70c. for the regular country collection with the rejected pigs and glues out at half price. Pigskin strips sold at 10½c, for local big packer stock and more are available at that figure. No. 2's quoted at 9½c, and No. 3's at 5@5½c. Unsold stocks are ample and production is large.

that figure. No. 2's quoted at 9½c. and No. 3's at 5@5½c. Unsold stocks are ample and production is large.

SHEEP PELTS.—Moderate business continues to be put through in packer sheep and lambskins. Current kill of such stock moved at \$2.40@2.50 at river points of kill. Local stock is held at \$2.60, but has not yet been paid. Country sheep and lambskins are quoted at \$1.35@2.40 last paid as to quality of seasonable uniform lots. Dry western pelts quoted at 21@23c. last paid as to varieties; outside for best Montana descriptions.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—A decidedly quiet week prevailed in the New York packer hide market, which is generally the case this time of the year. Inquiries continue to come in but the year. Inquiries continue to come in but few have resulted in sales. Sellers are slow to make much concessions on any selection to induce movement, with buyers a little shy at prevailing rates for midwinter hides. Light hides seem to be more popular than heavies but packers are firm on both. Spready native steers are held at 25½@26c., native steers are held at 25½@23c. for January and February. Butt brands are held firm at steers are field at 22½@23c. for January and Februarys. Butt brands are held firm at 19½@20c. for Februarys. Colorados are offered at 19@19½c. without attracting attention. Cows, all weights, are held at 20@20½c. Native bulls 18¾@19c., last sales of Februarys at the inside figure. Small packer hides are quiet. Sellers talk strong but buyers consider market weak. Brooklyn steers (Continued on page 43.)

**Producers and Consumers** 

# TALLOW AND GREASE

will find it to their interest to communicate with us.

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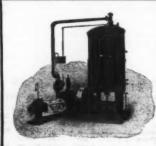
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# LIVE STOCK MARKETS

### CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner : National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, March 8. Prime beeves are as scarce as the proverbial "hens' teeth." Choice grades are none too plentiful and, while the top of today's market is \$9.75, the right kind would sell at 10c. or better. Receipts are very moderate and for the first three days of the week will total approximately 35,500 as compared to 37,816 for the same period a week ago, and even though we are just entering the Lenten season the curtailed supply of cattle, together with an unusually good demand from all sources, has resulted in a steadily advancing market, this week's trade showing a further upturn of 25c. per cwt.

Although receipts of cattle have been very moderate again this week, the percentage of butcher-stuff shows some increase because of the very attractive prices being paid for this class of cattle. However, the market has maintained its supremacy and the trade is anywhere from 20@30c. per cwt. higher, with heifers, particularly the lightweights, meeting with annexceptionally good demand. Also cow-stuff is selling very satisfactorily, although the dairy cattle are, of course, suffering some discrimination. The bull market and the calf trade are strong and active and there has been more activity shown in the market for thin she-stuff this week as the outlook on that class is broadening. While the Lenten season men exert a temporary depressing effect on the trade for beef, we judge from the way the market has acted recently that any decline in the trade will be short-lived and quickly recovered.

It's a runaway hog market and even the most clamorous "bulls" are amazed at the rapid and persistent upward trend of the trade, which has advanced 50@60c. per cwt. since our letter of a week ago, at which time the extreme top was 9c., while today the top is \$9.60, with the bulk of the matured hogs selling from \$9.40@9.55; fair mixed and light mixed kinds \$9.30@9.40 and healthy pigs \$7.50@8.25, according to weight and quality. All buyers are apparently hungry for hogs, and so long as the extraordinary Eastern, Canadian and foreign demand keeps up who will undertake to say when the market will reach its zenith? For with only 98,000 hogs for the first three days of this week, as compared to 113,723 for the same period a week ago, the inference is drawn that either the hogs are not to be had, or else the country at large has decided to hold and "bull" the market for another \$1 advance. It now looks as if hogs would cross the 10c. line before a halt is called.

While there has been moderate price fluctuation in sheep and lambs during the past month, values seem to have settled into a rut so far as much change is concerned. All classes of sheep and yearlings are scarce and these varieties show a slight advance as compared with last week's close. Light to medium-weight lambs of choice quality and finish are wanted at prices ranging fully up to the high point of the season, while the heavy weights continue somewhat of a drug on the market. Supplies of clipped stock are gradually increasing, but as yet meet with

little popularity. Record-breaking prices have been paid for a few lots of lambs, sales being noted up to 11c. a lb. We quote: Good to choice lambs, \$11.15@11.50; poor to medium, \$10.50@11; culls, \$9@10; good to choice, light yearlings, \$9.85@10.50; poor to medium and heavy yearlings, \$9@9.50; good to choice wethers, \$8.50@8.75; fair to best ewes, \$8@8.50; poor to medium, \$7.50@7.75.

### KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, March 7, 1916. Cattle receipts dropped to 7,000 head today, lightest Tuesday run since the first of the year. The market made another advance. following gains almost every day for the last ten days, the rise today 10 to 15 cents. Steers of near prime finish from Nebraska, weighing 1,513 lbs. average sold at \$9.30, highest price for beef steers ever paid here in March. Other good steers sold at \$9@9.25, some steers and heifers at \$9, and a string of 13 cars of Idaho and Utah pulp fed steers weighing 1,100 to 1,340 lbs. at \$8.40@8.75, Idaho bulls \$6.40. Bulk of the native beef steers bring \$8.10 to \$8.90. Some medium class North Colorado pulp fed steers weighing 950 to 1,050 lbs. sold at \$8.10 and \$8.20. Cows and heifers sold strong, good heavy cows up to \$7.50, and prime heifers \$9, bulk of the cows \$6 to \$6.75, helfers \$7.25@8, stock cows and heifers \$5.50@7.25. Stocker and feeder prices are approaching a prohibitive stage, but demand is sufficient to absorb the supply. The high prices are drawing in cattle that were bought to run on grass next summer, one lot of such steers selling today at \$8, which cost \$6.60 here two months ago, having merely held their weight in the meantime, on very cheap feed. Best feeders brought \$8.40 today, this branch being stimulated by high beef steer prices. Stock steers sell at \$7@8, mostly a few choice stockers up to \$8.60, some high grade Colorado stock calves today at \$8.40.

The hog market took another flyer today, prices up to 10 to 20 cents, closing strong at the full advance, receipts 11,000 head. price was \$9.30, highest March price on record here with one exception, March, 1910, when \$10.95 was paid. Bulk of sales today ranged from \$9@9.25. Heavy order buying for shipment to Eastern killers was the feature today, although packers paid the top price on the late market. Competition was so strong here that prices ruled 10 to 15 cents above other River points. Quality of hogs coming to Kansas City suits Eastern killers better than hogs at any other market, hogs bought at Kansas City and shipped East making a killing percentage 5 per cent. above hogs bought at markets East of us in many cases.

Sheep and lamb supply today was 10,000 Sheep and lamb supply today was 10,000 head, lambs steady, ewes 10c. higher. Choice lambs are worth \$11 or a little better, although the top today, because of lack of quality, was \$10.95; bulk of the lambs \$10.75 @10.90. A good many ewes were here today, sales largely at \$7.35@8. Feeding lambs are selling at \$10@10.50, but supply of same has been small this week. Beef and pork prices to retailers have been advanced this week, which gives mutton and lamb eaters less incentive on the point of economy to turn to other meat.

### **OMAHA**

(Special Letter to The Natio al Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., March 7, 1916.
There has been very little let up in cattle receipts last week's supply, 25,700 head being unusually liberal for this time of the year. Improvement in the quality of the offerings has been so marked that some dealers insist that the big run of corn fed cattle is over and receipts will dwindle down from your very server. and receipts will dwindle down from now on. It looks as if buyers are working on this theory as they are going after these liberal receipts of good cattle a great deal more freely than they went after the scant supplies of medium and common beeves. advanced 25@40c. last week and the market is now \$1@1.25 higher than it was a month is now \$1@1.25 higher than it was a month ago. Best beeves here are bringing \$9@9.15 and the bulk of the fair to good 1,150 to 1,350-pound cattle sell around \$8.35@8.85, the common to fair grades selling at \$7.50@8.25 and on down. Cows and heifers show about as much advance as beef steers, the range being \$4,50@8.25, the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock selling at \$6@7. Veal calves are firmly held at \$8@10 and bulls, stags, etc., are steady to strong at \$5.25@6.75. stags, etc., are steady to strong at \$5.25@6.75.

dropping on has been Hog receipts have been drop slightly, 70,000 last week, but there no let up in the demand and the trend of values continues upward. The market is half values continues upward. In market is han a dollar higher than a week ago and both local packers and shippers are taking the stuff readily at the higher prices, the heavier and butcher grades being favored and the lighter weights discriminated against. With ngnter weights discriminated against. With 11,700 hogs here today prices were fully 15c. higher. Tops brought \$9.10 as against \$8.55 last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was around \$8.80@9, as against \$8.25@8.50 one week ago.

has not been much change in the market for sheep and lambs for several days, but prices are hardening up somewhat all along the line. Some 42,000 head arrived last week and they found a ready sale to both packers and feeder buyers at steady to strong prices. Fat lambs are selling at \$10.60@ 11.15; yearlings \$8.35@9.85; wethers \$7.50@ 8.25 and ewes \$7.25@8.10.

### SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending March 4, 1916:

### CATTLE.

Chicago	
Kansas City	
Omaha	14,536
St. Joseph	5,012
Cudahy	470
Sloux City	1.867
South St. Paul	
New York and Jersey City	
Fort Worth	
Philadelphia	
Pittsburgh	
7.7	
HOGS.	
Chicago	136,056
Kansas City	36,745
Omaha	49,919
St. Joseph	37.487
Cudahy	8,184
Sioux City	
Ottumwa	10,850
Ottumwa Cedar Rapids	14,592
South St. Paul	32,112
New York and Jersey City	38,739
Fort Worth	22,445
Philadelphia	
Pittsburgh	
	2,000
SHEEP.	
Chicago	50.428
Kansas City	22.244
Omaha	29,735
St. Joseph	14.403
Cudahy	119
Sioux City	853
South St. Paul	
Now York and Joseph City	
New York and Jersey CityFort Worth	867
Philadelphia	6.164
Pitisburgh	
Pittsburgh	100

### NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MARCH 6, 1916.

** *****			1/755500000	E-10.24C	
				heep an	a
	1.000.00	Beeves.	Calves.	lambs.	Hogs.
New York		. 2,799	2,957	3,107	7,514
Jersey Cit	V	. 4,257	4,742	10,124	31,225
Central U	nion	. 2,529	585	7,859	***
Totals		. 9.585	8,284	21,090	38,739
Watale Jani	and the same of	9.000	6.042	21.128	34,825

# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

### NEW CORPORATIONS.

Chicago, Ill .- The Chicago Heights Dairy Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000.

Little Rock, Ark.-Gus Breitzke, Peter Kumpuris, J. M. Campbell and others have incorporated the Oak Lawn Dairy Co., with a capital of \$15,000.

Louisville, Ky .- William Loyal, C. N. Boone and L. J. Bergenroth are the incorporators of the William Loyal Ice & Coal Co. Capital stock, \$2,500.

Spartanburg, S. C .- Paul V. Moore, Gabriel Cannon and J. B. Cannon are the incorporators of the Spartanburg Co-operative Creamery, with a capital stock of \$5,000.

St Petersburg, Fla.—The Co-operative Ice Co. has been incorporated with G. Hall White as president; W. O. White, vice-president; D. F. Conrad, secretary and treasurer. Capital stock, \$60,000.

Biloxi, Miss.-Louis Goldman, C. B. Foster and others have incorporated the Southern Brokerage & Warehouse Co. with a capital stock of \$50,000 and will establish a cold storage warehouse.

Plaquemine, La.-The Chatham Dairy & Stock Farm has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000. The officers are: President John T. Guyton; vice-president, John F. Smith; secretary and treasurer, Leonce M. Soniat.

Jacksonville, Fla.-The Willsie Ice Maker Co., of Florida, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. The officers are as follows: President, Charles E. Terry; vicepresident, H. P. Adair, and secretary and treasurer, R. D. Knight.

### ----ICE NOTES.

Roundup, Mont.-An artificial ice plant, with a daily capacity of five tons, will be built by J. W. and P. L. Newton.

Live Oak, Fla .- A refrigerating plant with

an ice cream freezer attached may be installed by the Suwanee Model Dairy Farm.

Logan, W. Va.-A three story brick building will be erected by the Logan Baking & Bottling Company, and two floors will be equipped as an ice cream factory.

Banning, Cal.-Kendall Bros., of the O. K. Market, have about completed the enlargement of their ice plant to double its former capacity. The plant now has a capacity of 71/2 tons per day.

DeLand, Fla.-Plans are being prepared for the DeLand Electric Light, Power & Ice Company, for the erection of a three story, 30 x 40 ft. building of reinforced concrete. A 50-ton ice plant and cold storage machinery will be installed.

### REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT OF WORLD'S LARGEST OFFICE BUILDING.

The new Equitable Building, erected in the downtown business district of New York City on the site of the old building which was destroyed by fire in the early part of 1912, is believed to be one of the largest, if not the largest, office building in the world. From sidewalk to roof the height is 541 feet, 37 stories, containing 26,000,000 cubic feet of space and cost over \$15,000,000. The ground it covers is valued at approximately the same amount, making the value of the property \$30,000,000. It will house 15,000 tenants, who will be served by 53 elevators.

The refrigerating equipment of this building consists of two 50-ton exhaust steam refrigerating machines, located three floors below the street. These machines are used for cooling the refrigerator boxes in kitchens of the Banker's Club and Cafe Savarin, and also for making 20 tons of ice per day, used throughout the building for cooling drinking water.

In the Banker's Club, located on the 37th and 38th floors are 38 refrigerator boxes, aggregating 12,000 cu, ft., in which were installed 6,000 feet of coils. Duplicate coils were installed in most of the boxes so as to allow for variable temperatures. On account of the high pressure due to the height, a separate cooler is used on each machine for this work.

The brine circulating pumps take their suction from balancing tank on 100f and discharge through cooler, then up through 21/2inch riser to mains distributing to various boxes. Duplicate pumps were installed, one 8 in. x 5 in. x 10 in, steam driven duplex and one 2½-in. single stage electric driven centrifugal. The discharge pressure with all boxes turned on is 345 pounds and the suction pressure is 310 pounds. tion pressure is 310 pounds.

In the Cafe Savarin, located in the base-

ment, are 21 refrigerator boxes, aggregating 7,000 cu. ft. in which were installed 3,400 feet of coils. Duplicate coils were installed in most of the boxes.

The work of these boxes is taken care of

by the low pressure coolers which also take care of the work of the ice tanks. The brine pumps take their suction from balancing tank on third floor and discharge through coolers, then up through riser to mains dis-tributing to various refrigerator boxes. Connections are taken off these risers for the florist refrigerator boxes and also for cooling towels in the barber shop.

Duplicate pumps were installed, one 10 in. x 10¼ in. x 12 in., steam driven duplex, and one 2½ in. single stage electric driven cen-

x 104 in. x 12 in., steam driven duplex, and one 2½ in. single stage electric driven centrifugal pump.

The ice making plant has a capacity of 20 tons and is of the Parsons quick freeze type, and is similar in all respects, excepttype, and is similar in an respect, suring as to capacity, as the plant installed in the Hudson Terminal buildings, New York City With a temperature of brine at 10 City. With a temperature of brine at 10 degs. F., 24 tons of ice are being made in 24 hours, while during the test run with a temperature of six to eight degrees F., 36 ons of ice were made in 24 hours. The freezing tank occupies a space of 21

feet by 15 feet over the insulation. This tank is divided into four compartments insulated from each other with four inches of granulated cork. Each of these four compartments contains twenty 300-pound cans, these are all closely arranged and firmly secured remaining stationary in the tank. Two hooks are frozen in the sides of the blocks of ice and are used in lifting the ice from

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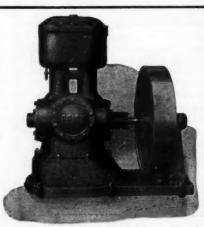
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John Hague Eng. CoSt. Louis, Mo.
San Antonio M. & S. Co San Antonio, Tex.
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Arthur Meltzer Los Angeles, Cal.
United Iron WorksOakland, Cal.
United Iron Works Seattle Week

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CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper, Wakem & McLaughlln.
CINCINNATI: Pan-Handle Storage Warehouse.
CINCINNATI: Pan-Handle Storage & Storage Co.;
Henry Bollinger Estate.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co.
DALLAS: Orlental Oil Company.
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
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JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuie & Son.
LIOS ANGELES: York-California Construction Co.
LOUISVILLE: Kentucky Consumers' Oil Co.;
Union Warehouse Brancb.
MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
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NEWARK: American Oil & Sup. Co. NEW ORIEANS: Chas. F. Rants.

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Knowles.

No. 1 E. Janelino: F. H. Walter & Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply
Co.; Rochester Carting Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pilsbry-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: Fidelity Storage & Transfer Co.;
R. B. Whitaere & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: York-California Construction
Co.

Co.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.
SAVANNAH: Spokane Transfer & Storage Co.
SEATTLE: York Construction & Supply Co.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

### HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

the cans without removing the cans from the tank.

The freezing circulation in this plant is conducted by a 4-inch motor driven centrifugal pump and is so arranged that the engineer can freeze all or either of the four compartments as desired. This 4-inch pump takes its suction from a main header which is connected with all of the four compartments of the tank.

A strainer to trap all dirt and scale is located in this main suction line, brine is discharged through the low pressure brine coolers where it is cooled, and passed on to main header which distributes to headers in

tank. The thawing circulation is conducted by a  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch motor driven centrifugal pump and is similar to the freezing lines, excepting that only one compartment of the tank is operated at a time and instead of passing the brine through the cooler it is circulated through an exchanger tank which contains the distilled water for filling the cans, thus making it act as a fore-cooler; since an exchange of heat is effected and by this means the water is cooled down to about 40 degs. F., while the brine is warmed to about 36 degs. F., which thaws the ice blocks loose from the cans in the compartment which is open to this thawing circulation. The blocks of ice are then removed from this compartopen to this thawing circulation. The blocks of ice are then removed from this compartment by attaching can dogs from a pneumatic hoist to the hooks which are frozen in the ice blocks. Two blocks are lifted at a time and thus the harvesting is done with ease and facility.

The storage room is located at one end of the tank and its inside dimensions are 20 feet by 14 feet which has sufficient area to store about 20 tons of ice in one layer. Two refrigerating coils are attached to the ceil-ing of this storage room for maintaining the proper temperature and are intended to be used alternately so as to allow the frost to drip from each in turn. This avoids carrying a heavy coat of frost and gives greater efficiency and economy since it prevents loss of refrigeration.

The two 50-ton absorption refrigeration machines are operated by using the exhaust steam from the pumps. The steam pressure on generator last summer did not exceed five pounds, while the water temperature went up as high as 74 degs. F.

up as high as 74 degs. f.

The machines are of the tubular type with removable heads on absorber and plugs in condenser, which can be taken out and tubes cleaned with very little labor. The condensing water is taken direct from the city mains, passing first through condensers, then on through absorber to weak liquor cooler and rectifier; from machine it runs into surge tank and is pumped from here up to house tank to be used throughout building.

generators condensation from The condensation from generators is trapped into a receiver and pumped into reboiler to be used in ice making tanks. Condensation pumps are electric driven and work automatically.—Refrigerating World.

BARGAINS WATCH PAGE 48 FOR



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of keen competition, you must be prepared to meet the demands of the Trade.

Your Refrigerator must be held at the Proper Temperature, and dry, to enable you to supply your Customers with the bestwith the least amount of waste.

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is the best known means for preserving meats. As the weather grows warmer, you will feel your need of a Refrigerating Plant more and more.

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### JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO. Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

### A FOOLISH COLD STORAGE BILL

It seems to be easier for a man to do foolish things in this free country than in a country where the liberties of a people are restricted. Congressman Cary, of Milwaukee, Wis., has, to our way of thinking, done a most stupid act by introducing a cold storage bill in Congress limiting the time food products may be kept in cold storage. According to provisions in the bill, butter may be kept in cold storage three months.

If butter is held in cold storage for any length of time it must not be returned to cold storage again as normal butter, but as adulterated butter, and adulterated butter is subject to a tax of ten cents a pound. This would bar a creamery from holding its butter a week or two and then shipping to some cold storage in the city.

A creamery located in the country very often finds the roads impassable and butter must be held in cold storage till teaming becomes possible. If the Carry cold storage bill becomes a law a creamery so holding its butter would be forced to sell it for immediate consumption. This, in many instances, would bring losses to the creamery. Further, a provision of this kind renders no service or protection to the consumer, in whom Mr. Cary may be interested, but would work injury to those manufacturing and dealing in butter.

Cold storage has been the means of equalizing the prices of butter, and this has been a benefit to both consumer and producer. Butter is a product that can be stored many months without any particular depreciation as a food. Why Congressman Cary has introduced a bill limiting the length of time butter and other food products may be kept in cold storage and providing other provisions for storing, we cannot understand.

He must know it is of tremendous advan-tage to all to be able to put in cold storage perishable products, like butter, eggs, etc., when there is an overproduction, but from the provisions in his bill he has utterly ignored them. Like all cold storage bills that have of late been introduced in Congress, it is silly, stupid, and uncomprehensive.-Hoard's Dairyman.

### YORK REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

The York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., reports that since the last report of January 20 they have made the following installations of refrigerating and ice-making machinery:

H. J. Haney, ice manufacturer, Berkley, Cal.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting beltdriven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Portola Louvre Cafe, San Francisco, Cal.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and highpressure side complete.

Ballard Ice & Fuel Company, Ft. Worth, Tex.; one 65-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, arranged for rope drive, and condensing side complete, also a 50-ton raw water flooded freezing system.

Winter Haven Water, Ice & Light Company, Winter Haven, Fla.; one 20-top vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side complete, also a 15-ton raw water flooded freezing system.

Board of Regent State Hospital for Insane, Columbia, S. C.; one 15-ton vertical singleacting enclosed type refrigerating machine, belt-driven direct from electric motor, and condensing side complete, also a 3-ton flooded freezing system and refrigerating system, including double pipe brine cooler and 2,000 feet of 14-inch brine piping for storage room.

Breyer Ice Cream Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; a 100-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to Corlisa valve steam engine, and condensing side complete, also a 30-ton shell and tube brine coolers.

Earle Light, Water & Ice Company, Earle, Ark.; one 25-ton vertical single-acting beltdriven enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side complete, also a compléte

and condensing side complete, also a complete 15-ton raw water freezing system. Raymond Packing Company, Denver, Col.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Chayton Investment Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Mr. J. M. Huston, Imperial, Cal.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Mr. Robert Dalziel, Jr., Oakland, Cal.; one

Mr. Robert Dalziel, Jr., Oakland, Cal.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

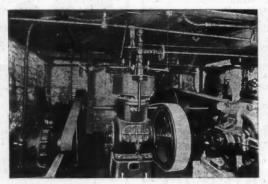
Alma Thacker Fuel Company of Columbus, Ohio (mine store), McCarr, W. Va.; a 1-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Tyler & Downing, meat market, Anamosa,

Tyler & Downing, meat market, Anamosa, Iowa; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Central Hlinois Creamery Company No-komis, Ill.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

(Continued on next page.)



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# PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS HELLOON A

BUTCHERS' SUPPLY HOUSE GROWS.

The growth of the business of John E. Smith's Sons Company, Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers of butchers' and packers' supplies and machinery, has been of such great volume in recent years that the firm has been compelled to enlarge the manufacturing quarters in Buffalo. A contract has been let to the Turner Construction Company, of New York City, for the construction of a reinforced concrete building, 55 by 146 feet, with two stories and basement. Provision has been made in constructing the building for two additional floors, which will be added later. The plans also include the erection at a later date of two more buildings, each to be one story high. The estimated cost of the buildings is \$35,000.

RECORD-BREAKING YEAR FOR TRUCKS.

The Packard Motor Car Company reports that March has come in like a lion, as regards orders for Packard chainless motor trucks. The unusually large number of requests for early deliveries which has featured the opening days of the first spring month of 1916 was headed by a repeat order from the United Fuel & Supply Company, of Detroit, for eleven heavy-service Packards.

The Packard Company points to this reorder for more than \$50,000 worth of its product as an especially important endorsement, since the United Fuel & Supply Company now operates four Packard trucks, two of which are nearly four years old. The earliest possible delivery was asked for in this order, since Detroit is experiencing an unprecedented rush of building activity.

"It is more than ever apparent that 1916 is to be a record-breaking year in the truck industry," says C. R. Norton, truck sales manager of the Packard Company, in commenting on the early March showing. "Our truck plant is already working day and night shifts and the large number of orders now coming in bids fair to keep us at top speed."

### YORK REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

(Continued from preceding page.) Carlton County Creamery Company, Bar-

num, Minn.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating ma-

chine and high-pressure side complete.
Gowan-Lenning-Brown Company, wholesale grocers, Terminal Realty Building, Duluth, Minn.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting beltand high-pressure side complete.

Johnson & Haugland, meats, Lake Mills, lews; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-

arriven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Mr. J. D. Roszell, milk and cream, Peoria, Ill.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Slatersville Finishing Company, dyeing and bleaching, Slatersville, R. I.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Westminster Hetal Booten Machine

Westminster Hotel, Boston, Mass.; one 12ton vertical single acting belt-driven enclosed type retrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

W. H. Miner Chocolate Company, Spring-field, Mass.; two 20-ton vertical single-acting helt-driven enclosed type refrigerating ma-chines and high-pressure side complete, also 3 coils of galvanized Baudelot coolers, 12 pipes high, 15 feet long.

Geo. H. Koenig, saloon, Miland, Ind.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made by Doermann-Roehrer Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Polar Wave Ice & Fuel Company, Webster Groves, Mo.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating ma-chine and high-pressure side complete.

Detroit Creamery Co., Clio, Mich.; one 12-ton vertical single acting belt driven en-closed type refrigerating machine and high-

pressure side complete.
German Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; one
8-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type
refrigerating machine, direct connected to a
vertical slide valve steam engine, and high-

pressure side complete.

Lancaster Butter & Cheese Company, Lancaster, Wis.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating ma

chine and high-pressure side complete.

Independent Ice Company, Wilmington,
N. C.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting beltside complete. driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

City Ice Delivery Company, Cleveland, Ohio; two 20-ton vertical single-acting beltdriven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high-pressure side complete, also 12,600 feet of 2-inch wrought iron direct expansion piping and 4 double pipe countercurrent ammonia condensers, 12 pipes high, 18 feet 2

inches long. Mr. M. F. Zurick, Philadelphia, Pa.; a 1-ton Mr. M. F. Zurick, Philadelphia, Pa.; a 1-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made in Sheehan's Restaurant, South Bethlehem,

Pa.

Col. H. A. DuPont, dairy farm, Winterhur, Del.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Bayou Cornay Drainage Commission, Bayou Cornay, La.; one half-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating

machine and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made on board their dredge boat by Mr. Chas. F. Rantz, of New Orleans, La.

Orleans, La.

Philadelphia Ice Cream Company, Inc.,
Boston, Mass.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating
machine and high pressure side complete.

Mr. Henry Hauptfuhrer, dairy, Chestertown, Md.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting

town, Md.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical slide valve enclosed type engine, and high-pressure side complete. Boston Candy Kitchen, 304 Main street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side

complete.

White Mountain Creamery Company, Lima, Ohio; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Steamship Armonia, New York, N. Y.; a one-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical slide valve enclosed type steam engine, and high pressure side complete.

Mr. W. S. Keller, butcher, Shelby, Ohio; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and highbressure side complete.

Mr. Thomas Shellenberger, butcher, Lewistown, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating ma-chine and high-pressure side complete,

Jacksonville Ice & Electric Company Jacksonville, Tex.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side, including two "Shipley" flooded ammonia comlensers, 12 sipes high, 20 feet long, atmospheric type.

Steamship City of Macon, New York, N.V.;

one 2-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a

vertical slide valve enclosed type steam engine, and high-pressure side complete.

Bridgman-Russell Company, dairy products, Grand Forks, N. D.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type re-frigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

ceamship Crescent, New York, N. Y.; one Steamship trescent, New York, N. Y.; one half-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical slide valve enclosed type steam engine, and high-pressure side complete. Reading Abattoir Company, Reading, Pa.; one 30-ton shell and tube brine cooler.

Purity Ice Cream Corporation, Jacksonville, Fla.; the necessary material for changing their freezing tank to the flooded system, including a 16 inches by 8 feet vertical ac-

including a 16 inches by 8 feet vertical accumulator, headers, etc.

Purity Ice Company, Newton, Mass.; 3 "block" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 pipes high, 20 feet long.

Swift & Company, Youngstown, Ohio; 880 feet of 2-inch piping.

Cheltenham & Jenkintown Ice Manufacturing Company, Wyncote, Pa.; a 20-ton shell and tube brine cooler.

Massachusetts State Prison, Charleston, Mass.; a one-ton freezing system.

Supplee Alderney Dairy, Philadelphia, Pa.; 5 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 feet long, 12 pipes high.

La Grange Ice & Fuel Company, La Grange, Ga.; one "Shipley" flooded double pipe ammonia condenser, 18 feet 2 inches long, 8 pipes high. pipes high.

Akron Brewing Company, Akron, Ohio; a 20 by 21 inches Corliss valve steam cylinder, 30-ton shell and tube steam condenser and 660 feet of 2-inch galvanized direct expansion

Southampton Ice Company, Southampton, L. I., N. Y.; a 50-ton raw water flooded freezing system.

Wegner Machine Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; a 15-ton flooded freezing system, 3 double pipe countercurrent ammonia condensers, 2 double pipe countercurrent brine coolers and 6,400 feet of 1½-inch brine piping for bunker rooms. This installation was made in the plant of the Arctic Ice Cream Company, of Detroit, Mich.

Detroit, Mich.

Pensacola Ice Company, Pansacola, Fla.;
one 18 by 34 by 28 inches tandem compound
condensing Corliss valve steam engine, replacing their old simple engine on their re-

placing their old simple engine on their re-frigerating machine.

Dewart Creamery, Dewart, Pa.; 2,000 feet of 1½ inch pipe for freezing tank, a 10-ton flask type steam condenser and pan, distilled water cooler, can filler, ammonia receiver and 2,260 feet of 2-inch full weight wrought iron

pipe for butter, milk and ice storage rooms.

Danville Artificial Ice Company, Danville,
Ill.; the necessary material to change their freezing system to the flooded system, including a 30 inches by 8 feet accumulator, begidning of the system of the syste cluding a 30 headers, etc.

headers, etc.

Wegner Machine Company, Buffalo, N. Y.;
14,000 feet of 1¼-inch Byers wrought iron
pipe. This piping was installed for the Syracuse Ice Cream Company, Syracuse, N. Y.
Consumers fee & Cold Storage Company,
Elizabeth, N. J.; two 50-ton shell and tube
steam condensers.

Geo. W. Taylor & Company, Inc., Norfolk, a.; two 60-ton vertical shell & tube steam condensers.

Alboum, Newark, N. J.; 6 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 feet long, 12 pipes high. This is the second installation of "Shipley" flooded ammonia condensers we have made for Mr. Alboum

Hamilton & Horlock, San Benito, Tex.; 5 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 feet long, 12 pipes high. This is also the second installation of "Shipley" flooded ammonia condensers we have made for this firm.

The Stockham Company, Portsmouth, Ohio; "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia Shipley" condensers, each 20 feet long, 12 pipes high

# Chicago Section

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$4,250 net to the buyer.

According to church orders issued for Lent the butchers' receipts will be cut down a few in Chicago.

The spring robin has nothing on W. J. B. Uncle Bill can see that old Chautauqua and hear it calling, calling for he.

There do not seem to be any dies settling or the Canadian packers—not noticeably; nor do they need packing in ice!

The Chicago packers have raised—voluntarily—the pay of their employes six per cent., effective this week. Now where's that Ulterior Motive cuss?

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, March 4, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 10.55 cents per pound.

"Keep plugging!" is evidently the slogan of the National Live Stock Exchange Committee on Direct Buying. The Sherman act, of course, did not affect the farmer under any possible construction of the law, but bah! think of that ballot!

Jay R. Brown, editor-in-chief of the Farmers' & Drovers' Journal, is a member of the Illinois organization of livestock feeders, shippers and sellers at markets recently put under way. If we know Jay R., everybody will get a square deal as far as he is concerned.

W. G. Press & Company say of the provision market: "There is general talk of hogs advancing to 10½c, and the conditions certainly seem to indicate that they will

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Tankage, Bones, Hoghair Consignments Solicited WEBSTER BLDG., CHICAGO

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advance to a higher level than they are to-day. The fresh pork trade is reported good and higher prices are expected. Porkloins are selling wholesale at 15½c., tenderloins at 30c., spareribs at 9½c., butts at 14½c., shoulders at 13c., hams 12 to 14 lb. average at 14½c., and 18 to 20 lb. average at 15½c. Lower prices for the provision futures cannot be expected with hogs advancing every day. Ribs and lard are now nearly \$1 per 100 under live hogs to the manufacturer. While we will have reactions from time to time, it looks as if the provision market would work higher."

W. L. Gregson, in a letter to The National Provisioner on the provision situation, says: "The further broadening in the spot trade for cured meats and the splendid distributive call for the fresh cuts, all at prices much over the winter average, were the mainstays under a strong provision situation. The seasonable decrease in hog receipts and the prospects of a much further contraction in that direction were a further stimulant to buyers of the futures which had been dragging behind the advances in hog prices. We believe the industrial conditions in the United States and Canada will force these pork meat prices higher because of the lack of competition from other meats, and we believe further European economies will force lard into consumption there and eventually bring on a trade for it that will deplete our lard stocks long before we will raise another corn crop to replace them. To our mind there is no question on the strength of the domestic lard position, either prompt or future. Warmer weather will broaden the smoked meat trade, and we expect from this on to see the product advance faster than the raw material and bring them nearer to a satisfactory manufacturing basis."

The situation regarding curing materials continues acute because of the war's effect on ocean tonnage. Regarding nitrate of scda, the popular substitute for saltpeter, Taylor Bros. say: "A charter was reported to carry nitrate from the west coast of South America to the United States at 130s. per ton. This explains why nitrate is selling at high levels, as the position of ocean freights is without precedent. With the price of crude nitrate holding firm at around

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and consequent closer economy.

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\$4 per 100 lb., spot New York, and with a shortage of supply of both refined and crude, we cannot see any chance of lower values. Further, we understand plans are being considered on the west coast with a view to reducing the output of nitrate. The recent embargo upon exports of sulphate of ammonia from Great Britain designed to encourage an increased home consumption, and incidentally to foster a greater campaign against its nearest related competitor, nitrate of soda, may have a strengthening effect here. Our 1915 imports of nitrate of soda were heavy, 772,190 tons, as against 543,175 tons in 1914, but a large proportion of this has been taken up for the manufacture of munitions of war. With saltpeter at prohibitive prices and scarce, we don't think you can make any mistake in anticipating your requirements for several months to come on nitrate of soda."

### STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Official reports of stocks of provisions at important centers at the end of February show increased stocks compared to a month ago. Compared to a year ago lard stocks are much greater, but stocks of pork and cut meats are less. A synopsis of the official reports from five centers is as follows:

P	ork	Rhi

Feb. 29,	Jan. 31,	Feb. 28,
1916,	1916.	1915.
74,974	73,432	129,316
6,573	5,055	5,568
4,599	4.884	2,381
3,997	3,996	1,922
7,810	7,730	17,143
97,953	95,097	156,330
Lard, L	28.	
92,279,588	82,931,534	34,997,200
4.803,870	4,042,560	2,623,680
4,552,100	3,958,250	4,040,770
3,007,884	2,697,520	2,187,220
1,872,150	1,776,500	2,896,460
106,515,592	95,406,364	46,745,330
Cut Meats,	Lbs.	
132,825,563	111,043,031	186,225,788
54,886,300	46,784,700	60,676,200
43,942,492	30,549,953	52,211,989
32,516,820	27,145,326	31,123,015
20,617,212	19,524,403	35,310,509
284,788,387	235,047,413	365,547,501
	1916, 74,974 6,573 4,599 3,997 7,810 97,953 Lard, Lt 92,279,588 4,803,870 4,532,100 3,007,854 1,872,150 106,515,592 Cut Meats, 132,825,543 32,516,300 43,942,492 20,617,212	1916. 1916. 74.974 73.432 6.573 7.659 4.589 4.884 3.997 3.996 7.810 7.730  97.953 95.007  Lard, Lbs. 92.279.588 82.931.534 4.803.870 4.042.560 3.007.884 2.007.582 1.872.150 1,776.500  106.515.592 95.406.384 Cut Meats, Lbs. 132.825.5683 111.043.031 54.886.300 46.784,700 43.942.492 30.549.953 22.516.820 27.145.326 20.617.212 19.524.443

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Only by using such an ammonia can you reduce operating expenses.

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Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat Packers' Association

## FAIR TRIAL FOR OLEOMARGARINE. (Continued from page 17.)

where salt is added and the excessive moisture removed.

Statistics tell us, as stated in the foregoing, that fifteen people eat butter to one who eats oleomargarine—an arrangement that seems strange when economists and sociologists constantly assert that the wages which the average American receives are very low. Logically, it should be the other way about. We ought to find fifteen Americans eating oleomargarine and one eating butter.

### Most Americans Eat Poor Quality Butter.

The truth of the matter is that the majority of the American people eat a poor quality of butter and not very much of it. Certainly on an annual income of about \$500, which is the average wage of the American working man, not much butter at thirty-five or forty cents per pound can be included in the family dietary.

Since oleomargarine and butter are chemically and nutritiously similar, it would seem

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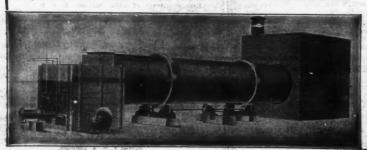
that, being such an admirable fat for human consumption, it would be a good thing if more oleomargarine were consumed. Every opportunity should be taken to encourage the production of oleomargarine so as to provide our poorer people with this cheaper but no less valuable food element.

In this case, as in all matters of buying commercial food products, the selection of a reliable brand is the only safe method for consumers to pursue. There is plenty of good fine flavored oleomargarine on the market which even the best judges have been unable to distinguish from genuine butter.

As a cheaper spread for our daily bread, for cooking and for baking, it has a sure place in our dietary. No one to whom the high cost of food is a problem should allow any prejudice to prevent them from giving it a fair trial.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK	Hogs. Prime light butchers	CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.
Cattle. Calves.         Hogs.         Sheep.           Monday. Feb. 28.         1.8,578         1,788         54,008         18,872           Tuenday. Feb. 29.         5,564         3,729         20,956         18,334           Wednostay. March 1.         13,074         2,346         38,759         14,294           Thursday. March 2.         4,800         1,889         31,817         13,660           Friday. March 3.         1,798         633         22,260         5,028           Saturday. March 4.         145         33         13,391         559	Prime med. weight butchers, 240-270 bs. 9.1049.25 Prime heavy butchers, 270-310 bs. 8.9549.20 Heisvy mixed packing 8.8049.10 Rough heavy packing 8.7048.90 Pigs. fair to good 7.0048.90 *Stags 7.0048.25	Native Rth Roast
Total last week	*Stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.  SHEEP.  Native ewes, fair to good	Bib Boasts from light cattle
Monday, Feb. 28 3,879 55 13,608 6,530 Tuesday, Feb. 29. 1,247 64 5,651 1,574 Wednesday, March 1 3,140 54 7,374 1,390 Thursday, March 2 1,828 435 8,154 3,263 Friday, March 3 723 6,571 1,963 Saturday, March 4 3,687	Wethers, fair to choice 7.75@ 8.15 Feeding lambs 9.50@10.65 Colorado lambs 10.00@11.25 Fed western lambs 9.75@11.25	Shoulder Steaks
Total last week. 10,817 606 45,135 15,320 Previous week 10,391 307 45,904 17,645 Cor, week, 1915 8,657 392 32,018 7,172 Cor. week, 1914 18,934 71 30,286 31,468	CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET  Bange of Prices.  SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1916.	Hind. Quarters, fancy   22 @24     Fore Quarters, fancy   15 @18     Lega, fancy   24 @25     Stew   @14     Chops, shoulder, per lb   @20     Chops, rib and loin, per lb   @35
CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.  Cattle, Hogs. Sheep. Year to March 4, 1916458,148 2,331,020 690,872	Open. High. Low. Close. ** PORK—(Per bbl.)— May\$21.50 \$21.62½ \$21.40 \$21.57½	Chops, French, each
Same period, 1915    360,551     1.791,753     676,668       Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:       Week ending March 4, 1916	July 21.45 21.55 21.32½ 21.50 LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—  May 10.65 10.75 10.65 10.70 July 10.87½ 10.90 10.87½ 10.90    RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Stew   G124     Shoulders   14 G16     Hind Quarters   16 G18     Fore Quarters   12\( \sqrt{6}\) (14     Rib and Loin Chops   20 G22
Cor. week, 1914         452,000           Total year to date         7,222,000           Same period, 1915         5,940,000           Same period, 1914         4,895,000	May	Pork   Pork
Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:  Cattle. Hogs. Sheep, Week to March 4, 1918 144,100 492,100 175,500	PORK—(Per bbl.)—  May	Pork Shoulders         @ 14           Pork Tenders         @ 35           Pork Butts         @ 16           Spare Ribs         @ 12           Hocks
Week ago     .145,200     575,000     202,600       Year ago     .120,800     478,200     182,400       Two years ago     .123,500     370,100     248,200       Combined receipts at 8even markets for 1916 to       March 4, and same period a year ago:	May     10.72½     10.87½     10.70     †10.87½       July     10.95     11.10     10.92½     ‡11.10       RIBS—(∂oxed, 25c. more than loose)—       May     11.85     11.92½     11.80     11.92½     †11.92½       July     11.74½     12.05     11.92½     †12.06	Pirr Heads basis 6 8 Leaf Lard Call  Veal.  Bind Quarters 20 925
1916   1915   1915   1916	TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1916.  PORK—(Per bbl.)— May 22.60 22.00 22.10 22.30 July 22.12½ 22.20 22.00 †22.00	Fore Quarters         14         616         Legs         20         622         litreauts         14         616         Shoulders         18         30         Cutiets         636         Cutiets         685         68
CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.  Week ending March 4, 1916: 28,500 Swift & Co. 12,300	July 22.12½ 22.30 22.00 †22.00 LAED—(Per 100 lba,)—  May 10.90 10.92½ 10.80 †10.80 July 11.10 11.10 11.00 11.02½  RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Rib and Loln Chops
8. & 8. Co. 10,500  Morris & Co. 5.900  Hammond Co. 7,300  Western P. Co. 10,600  Anglo-American 9,100	May	Tallow         2         3           Bones, per cwt.         675         625           Calfakins, 9 to 15 lbs.         619         625           Calfakins, under 18 lbs. (deacons)         625         685           Klps         618         618
Independent P. Co.   12,700	PORK—(Per lbh.)— May	47 PACKING COMPANIES
Others         19,100           Totals         138,900           Total lnt         134,600           Total cor, week         1915         141,300	July 11.02½ 11.07½ 10.91½ 11.02½  RIBS—(Boxed, 25c, more than loose)—  May 11.87½ 11.02½ 11.77½ 11.87½  July 11.97½ 12.02½ 11.00 11.97½	BREWERS & PACKERS
Total cor. week, 1915 141,390 Total cor. week, 1914 87,000 Total for 1916 to date 1,855,400 Corresponding period, 1915 1,684,700 WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.	THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1916.  PORK—(Fer bbl.)— May	SPECIAL ENAMEL Hard and Smooth as Tile
Cattle.         Hogs.         Sheep.         Lambs.           This week         .8,55         88,85         37.90         \$1.00           Previous week         8,35         8,45         7.85         10.95           Cor. week, 1915         8,00         6,70         7.40         2.50           Cor. week, 1914         8,00         8,00         5,85         7.55	LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—  May 10.90 11.10 10.90 11.00  July 11.10 11.52½ 11.10 ‡11.22½  RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	and just as Washable Prices Right. Ask us THE TROPICAL PAINT & OIL CO.
Cor. week, 1912 7.10 6.50 4.90 6.75 Cor. week, 1911 6.30 7.03 4.55 6.10 CATTLE.	May 11.97½ 12.12½ 11.97½ 12.07⅓ July 12.05 12.27⅓ 12.05 †12.20 FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1916.	CLEVELAND, O.
Steers, good to choice         47.75@ 9.75           Yearlings, good to choice         7.50@ 9.75           Inferior steers         6.75@ 7.35           Stockers and feeders         6.50@ 7.85           Good to choice helfers         6.50@ 7.85           Good to choice cows         4.50@ 7.00           Cutters         3.80@ 4.75	PORK—(Per bbl.)—  May 22.95 23.10 22.70 22.95  July 22.85 22.90 22.67½ 22.70  £ARD—(Fer 100 lbs.)—  May 11.10 11.15 11.07½ 11.12½  July 11.32½ 11.40 11.30 11.32½  RUSS (Rocco 25.55 2	Watch Page 48
Canners         3.256g 4.00           Butcher         8.096g 6.75           Bologna         bulls         5.006g 6.35           Good to prime veal calves         9.506r11.09           Heavy calves         7.506g 9.25	RIBS—(Boxed, 25c, more than loose)— May	Business Chances

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WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS. Carcass Beef.	B
WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.  Carcass Beef.  Prime native steers 13/2 Good native steers 13/2 Good native steers 13/2 Native steers, medium Helfers, good 10/3 Hind Quarters, choice 70/2 Heef Tenderloins, No. 1 Beef Tenderloins, No. 2 Steer Loins, No. 1 Steer Loins, No. 2 Cow Loins 12/2 Cow Short Loins 18 Steer Loin Ends (hips) Cow Loin Ends (hips) Strip Loins, No. 3 Strip Loins, No. 1 Steer Ribs, No. 1 Steer Ribs, No. 1 Steer Ribs, No. 1 Steer Rounds, No. 1 Steer Rounds, No. 1 Steer Rounds, No. 1 Steer Rounds, No. 2 Cow Ribs, No. 2 Cow Ribs, No. 3 Relis Steer Rounds, No. 1 Steer Rounds, No. 1 Steer Rounds, No. 2 Cow Bunds Flank Steak Sump Butts	@15 @14 C
Native steers, medium	@12% B
Cows Hind Quarters, choice	@11 F
Fore Quarters, choice	On T
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@34 I
Steer Loins, No. 1	@25. P
Steer Loins, No. 2	@18 C
Cow Loins	@14 @20
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	@17   G
Strip Loins, No. 3	@141/4 II
Steer Ribs, No. 1	@15% I
Cow Ribs, No. 1 Cow Ribs, No. 2	@14 j
Cow Bibs, No. 3	@11 @18¼ I
Steer Rounds, No. 2	@12½ ( @12 I @10 I @15 N
Cow Rounds Flank Steak Rump Butts Steer-Chucks, No. 1 Steer Chucks, No. 2 Cow Chucks 8 Rompless Chucks 8	@10 I @15 I
Steer Chucks, No. 1	@10
Cow Chucks	0 814 1
Steer Plates Medium Plates	@ 8%
Medium Plates Briskets, No. 1 Briskets, No. 2 Shoulder Clods Steer Navel Bnds Cow Navel Bnds Fore Shanks Hind Shanks Hanging Tenderloins Frimmings	@ 10 @ 9
Shoulder Clods Steer Navel Ends	@1214 @ 7
Fore Shanks	@ 6% @ 7
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 51/2 @ 12
Beef Offal.	@ 814
Brains, per lb	6 6 6 G 5%
Hearts 5 Tongues Sweetbreads 19	@17 @20
Ox Tail, per lb. Fresh Tripe, plain Fresh Tripe, H. C. Livers 5	@ 81/2 @ 41/4
Livers	68 0.18
Kidneys, each  Heavy Carcass, Veal Light Carcass 14 Good Carcass 16	@ 4
Heavy Carcass, Veal	@12
Good Saddles	@1614
Good Carcase   16	@12
Veal Offal.	@ A1/
Sweethreads Calf Livers	@60 @27
Heads, eachLambs.	@25
Good Caul Lamba	@16 @18
Round Dressed Lambs. Saddles, Caul	@18
Saddies, Caul Free B. D. Lamb Fores Caul Lamb Fores B. D. Lamb Saddies Lamb Fries, per lb. Lamb Trugues, each Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	@14%
Lamb Fries, per lb	@ 20
Mutton	@12
Medium Sheep Good Sheep Medium Saddles	@131/4
	@14
Good Force Medium Racks Mutton Legs	@12
Mutton Legs Mutton Loins	@15 @10
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 9
Mutton Legs Mutton Stew Sheep Tongues, each Sheep Heads, each  Presh Pofk, Etc.  Dressed Hogs 11 Pork Loins	@10
Pork Loins	
Leaf Lard Tenderloirs Spare Ribs Butts Hocks	@11 @30
Butts	@10 @1414 @ 914
Attitutings	@10 @134
Talls	@ 71/2
Snorts Pigs' Feet Pigs' Heads Blade Bones Blade Meat	@ 31/4
Blade Bones Blade Meat	@ 9
Check Meat Hog Livers, per lb	@ 314
Skinned Shoulders	@ 814 @13
Skinned Shoulders Pork Hearts Pork Vidneys, per 1b.	@ 514
Stip Bends	@13
Pork Tompies  Stip Benes  Tail Benes  Brains  Brains  Backfat	@ 51/4 @ 51/4
Hams Calas	@164 @114
	ME 11.75

KET PRICES	-140
ellies	@14.
SAUSAGE.	Ø1055
SAUSAGE.  olumbja Cloth Bologna.  tologna, large, long, round, in casings  holes Bologna  rankfurters  lever, with beef and pork  tongue  fined: Sausage  uncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine  few England Sausage  repared Luncheon Sausage  pecial Compressed Sausage  et liner Sausage  petilner Sausage  serilner Sausage	@10
rankfurters Aver, with beef and pork	@12%
ongue finced Sausage	@15
repared Luncheon Sausage	@1514
pecial Compressed Sausage	@121/2
Polish Sausage	@11%
Country Smoked Sausage	@1214
Pork Sausage, short link	@12
pecial Compressed Sausage terliner Sausage baford Butts in casings boilsh Sausage barile Sausage bountry Smoked Sausage ountry Smoked Sausage bourk Sausage, shork Ink boneless lean butts in casings uncheon Roil belicatessen Lonf feilied Roil  Summer Sausage.	@151/2 @131/2
Summer Sausage.	@9814
Sest Summer H. C. (new)	.@221/2 @251/2
Holsteiner	@161/2
Sausage in Brine.	@ 1.60
Sausage in Brine.  Bologna, kitts Sologna, ½s% ½s 2.00 Pork link, kits Pork link, kits Pork links, ½s% ½s 2.20 Pollsh sausage, kits Pollsh sausage, kits 2.21 Prankfurts, kits Prankfurts, ½s% ½s 2.31 Blood sausage, kits 2.38 Blood sausage, kits 2.39	0@ 7.70 @ 1.75
Pork links, 4s@4/s 2.20 Polish sausage, kits 2.20 Polish sausage 1/s@1/s 2.20	@ 8.80 @ 1.75
Frankfurts, kits Frankfurts, %s@½s	@ 1.75 0@ 8.80
Frankfurts, %2026 %28 2.0 Blood sausage, kits Blood sausage, kits Blood sausage, kits Liver sausage, kits Liver sausage, kits Liver sausage, kits Head Cheese, kits Head Cheese, kits Head Cheese, kits	@ 1.60 0@ 7.70
Liver sausage, %s@½s 2.0 Head Cheese, kits	0@ 7.70 @ 1.60
VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.	00 7.70
Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	\$9.00 8.50
VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.  Pickled Piga' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.  Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.  Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.  Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.  Pickled Piga' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.  Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels.	20 90
CORNED BOILED AND ROAST BE	E.F.
No. 1, 2 dox. to case	Per dos. \$2.15
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	14.50
EXTRACT OF BEEF.	Per dos.
2-os, jars, 1 dos. in box	9.50
DAMEDLED DELL MID I CHIL	4100
Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@19.50 @19.00
Mess Beef Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	@18.00 - <b>@</b>
Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.  Prime Mess Beef Prime Mess Beef Mess Beef Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.).  Rump Butts Mess Poek Clear Fat Backs Family Back Pork Bean Pork  LARD.	@23.00 @24.00
Family Back Pork	@26.00 @18.00
LARD. Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes	@12%
Pure lard Lard, substitute, tcs.	@11% @11%
Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes	@82 @11%
tierces, tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4c. to tierces.	le. ove
BUTTERINE.  1 to 6, natural color, solids, f, o. b. Chi-	- 10%
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb	14 @28 14 @28 1 @224
1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi- cago Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb	24@154
(Boxed, Loose are 4c. less.) Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg	@15
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avgFat Backs, 10@12 avg	@144
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg	@124 @134
DRY SALT MEATS.  (Boxed Loose are 4c. less.)  (Clear Bellies, 144016 avg.  Clear Bellies, 18420 avg.  Rib Bellies, 20025 avg.  Fat Backs, 102012 avg.  Fat Backs, 142016 avg.  Extra Short Clears  Extra Short Clears  Extra Short Clears  Bacon meats, 146c. more.  Bacon meats, 146c. more.	@131
Bacon meats. 14c. more. WHOLESALE SMOKED MEAT	S. 41 91
Hams, 12 bs., avg. Hams, 16 bs., cvg. Skinned Hams Calas, 4@6 bs., avg. Calas, 4@6 bs., avg. Calas, 6@12 bs., avg. New York Shoulders, 2@12 bs., avg. Breakfast Bacon, fascy Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg. Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@114 @18
Skinned Hams Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg	@191 @121
New York Shoulders, 2012 Dec. avg	@14 @23
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip. 5@6 avg	@173

Dried Beef Sets Dried Beef Insides Dried Beef Knuckles Dried Beef Outsides Regular Bolled Hams Bolled Hams Bolled Calas Cooked Loin Rolls Cooked Rolled Shoulder SAUSAGE CASINGS.	@26 @18 @28
SAUSAGE CASINGS.  F. O. B. CHICAGO.  Beef rounds, per set	016 030 050 017 0 8 040 070 045 010 016 0 7 0 6 0 6 0 9 0 0 0 0 0 0
Dried blood, per unit 3.00  Hoof meal, per unit 2.80  Concentrated tankage, ground 2.70  Ground tankage, 12% 2.95  Ground tankage, 11% 2.95  Ground tankage, 9 and 20% 2.75  Ground tankage, 9 and 20% 2.75  Ground tankage, 9 and 20% 2.75  Ground tankage, 94 and 30% 2.55  Ground tankage, 6½ and 30% 2.55  Ground tankage, 9 and 20% 3.55  Ground steam bone, per ton 22.00  Ground steam bone, per ton 3.00  HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES  Horna, No. 1, 65@70 lbs. ave 1.150.  Hoofs, striped, per ton 33.  Hoofs, white, per ton 33.  Hoofs, white, per ton 33.  Hoofs, white, per ton 45.  Round shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton 68.  Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av., per ton 80.	@ 3.02½ @ 2.25 @ 2.80 @ 2.97½ @ 2.95 @ 2.80 @ 2.97½ @ 2.95 @ 2.80 @ 2.00
LARD. Prime steam, cash Prime steam loose Leaf Compound Neutral lard STEARINES.	
Prime oleo Tallow Greasé, yellow Greasé, A white OILS.	nom@ 914
Oleo oll, extra Oleo oll, No. 2 Oleo stock Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	12¼@12% 11¼@11% 9½@10 70 @75 79 @80 9½@ 9%
Acidless tailow one, bols.  Corn oil, loose  TALLOWS.  Edible Prime city Prime country Packers' prime Packers' No. 1 Packers' No. 2  GREASES.  White, choice White, ''A''	9%@ 9% 9%@ 9% 9%@ 9% 9%@ 9% 8%@ 9
White, B Bone Crackling House Yellow Brown Garbage grease Glycerine, C, P. Glycerine, dynamite Glycerine, cude soap Glycerine, candle	51/40 81/4 81/40 81/4 71/40 8 81/40 81/4 71/40 8 61/4 51 653 43 645 301/4031 6341/4
P. S. Y., loose P. S. Y. soap grade Soap stock, bbls., concen., 62@65% f. a. Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. f. a.	73 @73½ @73 .4¼@ 4¼ .1.95@2.00
COTTONSEED OILS. P. S. Y. loose P. S. Y. soap grade Soap stock, bbls., concen., 62@65% f. a. Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. f. a. COOPERAGE. Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops. Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops. Ash pork barrels, galv iron hoops. Red oak lard tierces White oak lard tierces White oak ham-cueing tierces, g. i. hoops. Prices f. o. b. Chicago. CURING MATERIALS. Refined saftpetre	1.00@1.05 1.10@1.15 1.15@1.20 1.30@1.35 1.45@1.50 1.90@2.00
CURING MATERIALS.  Refined saftpetre Refined intrate of soda, car lots f. o. b. N. Y. Boracic sels, crystal to powdered Boraz Sugar- White, clarified Plantation, granulated Yellow, clarified Plantation, in sacks, 224 lbs. Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs. Ashton, car lots, per sack. English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, ser English packing, Deshire, car lots, per English packing, pure dried vacuum, per English packing, ldverpool ground alus sack Michigan, granulated, car lots, per loss, Michigan, medium, car lots, per loss, Michigan, medium, car lots, per loss, Casing sait, 320 lbs, draffar, car lots, per	@ 5¼ 10% 615 614 @ 8 . @ 614 . @ 684 . @ 686
Caulog sali, 280 lbs. 2x@3x, car lots, pa Prices f. o. b. Chicago.	r bbl. 1.87

# **Retail Section**

# PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS Interesting Legal Controversy Between Two Retail Meat Men

Written for The National Provisioner by Elton J. Buckley.

An incident happened between two retailmeat men of a large eastern city a few months ago which might easily have gotten into the courts, as many a similar case has done before it. Happily it was adjusted out of court, and money and trouble saved for everybody, after both parties involved were made to clearly understand their legal rights and what they would probably get if they went to law.

The case is interesting because the same thing might happen to any business man who buys or sells his business, and unless properly protected against beforehand, and properly handled when it arose, it might come pretty close to causing ruin.

One of these men owned a prosperous retail meat market in the heart of a suburban section. He sold it to the other man, under an agreement of sale which contained the following clause: "Provided that the party of the first part (the seller) shall not reengage in the same line of business within eight city squares from the business hereby transferred, within five years from the date hereof."

Of course the object of this clause is obvious, and I need not discuss it. All agreements for the sale of a business contain some modification of it, if they are wise. But, unfortunately, they do not all contain it in such form that it can be legally enforced.

These clauses are clearly in restraint of trade, nevertheless the law upholds them, provided they go no further than to give proper protection to the buyer of a business. If they do go further, they are always set aside on the ground that they represent unreasonable restraint of trade.

### How the Agreement was Evaded.

In the case I am relating the seller waited six months, and then opened a large market ten squares from the one he had recently sold. This was two squares beyond the proscribed territory, and if there had been nothing more to it he would have been clearly within his rights.

· He at once began to solicit within the eight squares, however, in three ways: (1) He advertised cut prices in a paper that circulated almost exclusively in that district; (2) He telephoned his old customers within that district, and (3) He wrote his old customers, enclosing postals on which they could mail him their orders.

Goods so ordered were delivered by wagon, but when the buyer of the other business protested, his seller said very confidently that he was not violating the agreement, as neither he nor his salesmen had set foot in the eight squares to solicit business, and he was only delivering orders which came to him voluntarily from people in the eight squares. The seller had a lawyer, and was

quite stubborn at the outset, and it looked like a lawsuit for quite a while.

In the end the matter was adjusted, and it was agreed between the two counsel in the case that the following was clearly the law governing the matter, and that the court would almost certainly decide in accordance with these principles if the matter got that far:

1. The contract barring the seller from a radius of eight squares was legal and would be upheld. I will discuss a little further on the reasons why this was legal and why others seeking to accomplish the same result are often held to be illegal.

2. The fair meaning of the contract was that the seller should not go after any of the trade he sold to his buyer.

3. While he was within the letter of the agreement when he opened a store ten squares away, he violated the spirit of it by going over the dead line through letters; the telephone, and advertising.

4. Under the agreement the seller had no right to approach in any way whatever anybody within eight squares from his old store, and any orders which he obtained in any of the ways above described were in violation of the agreement.

5. This not only includes the first orders, but all subsequent ones from those customers, even though the subsequent ones may not have been solicited at all. This because the origin of those subsequent orders had been in violation of the agreement.

6. The seller had a right, however, to fill any orders which came to him from people within the eight squares, provided they were brought to him voluntarily by people whom he had not solicited in any way whatever.

This analysis of the legal phases of the case—it is almost purely a question of law—is supported by a large number of cases, and would, in my judgment, be the law in every State.

The courts everywhere seem to look alike at these agreements by which the seller of a business, or a salesman or solicitor who has built up a trade or route, binds himself to stay out awhile. They all look on them as restraints of trade, and they don't like them for that reason. Nevertheless, they realize that without something like this all sorts of outrages would be perpetrated on people who buy businesses, so they reluctantly uphold them when they do not go too far.

### What the Courts Will Uphold.

A restrictive agreement like this will always be upheld if it binds a party to stay cut of business for a limited time, say up to five years, and within a certain territory. What is a reasonable territory depends on the particular case. A country doctor, for example, might have a rambling practice extending over twenty-five square miles. If he

sold out, a restriction binding him not to practice again in that territory would probably be upheld.

Such a territory would be excessive, however, in the meat market case I have described in this article, for the business is a local one, confined probably just about to the eight squares named.

Agreements that overshoot the mark by containing a clause excluding the seller from re-engaging in the same business at all, or ever have never been upheld. They are unreasonable restraints of trade, for they go further than they need to to properly protect.

Obviously a merchant in the Bronx, who sells only in the Bronx, cannot insist that the man from whom he bought the business refrain from going into the same business in Brooklyn. That is an illustration of what I mean.

# LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The meat market in Suffield, Conn., conducted by Paul Jones, has been destroyed by fire.

Edwin L. Wells, a butcher at Maybrook, Orange County, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$1,542 and assets of \$300.

John P. Kuntz, 56 years old, a butcher, died at his home, 360 Dill Place, Evergreen, N. Y. He was born in Brooklyn in 1859 and is survived by his widow, three sons and a daughter.

The public market at Main and West Elm streets, Brockton, Mass., has been destroyed by a fire of unknown origin.

A public market will be built at Second and National avenues, Milwaukee, Wis.

James Connelly, who has been in the grocery and meat business on James street, New Haven, Conn., for about thirty years, died at his home on Saltonstall avenue, after an illness of several months.

Polk's Market, Inc., New York, N. Y., incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000, by M. Polk, E. and S. F. Hyman, Broadway and Seventy-fourth street, New York, N. Y., to deal in fish, meats, game, poultry, etc.

A meat market will be opened in Canton, Wis., by J. E. Nordstrum.

A grocery department has been added to the meat market in Hammond, Ill., conducted by South & Sons.

James Hanna & Son have sold the meat market in Bedford, Iowa, to E. Auten.

The formal opening of Metzger's Market at Sprague and Wall streets, Spokane, Wash., was held Saturday, February 29. The meat department will be in charge of E. L. Meeker.

E. T. Krohn has sold the City Meat Market, Ackley, Iowa, to Harry Miller and George Brooks, of Eldora, Ia.

Fred Mariani has purchased the meat market at 283 Cook avenue, Meriden, Conn., formerly conducted by Joseph Vittorio. The meat market is still under the management of George Tomasetti.

The Worcester Market Company, who operate a chain of meat and grocery markets in Worcester, Mass., will open a market in Lincoln Square.

A meat and provision market has been opened on Autumn street, East Rochester, N. H., by Arthur Parsons.

The annual banquet of the Rochester (N. Y.) Master Butchers' Association, was held on February 29, at Powers Hotel. Henry J. Schaad, who recently retired from office after being the president of the association for ten years, was presented with a diamond watch charm.

H. L. Mallery, of Norfolk, Va., has purchased the meat market on Bridge street, Catskill, N. Y., from William Ham.

W. T. Rutz is the proprietor of the Carsonville Meat Market at Carson and Natural Bridge Road, Carsonville, Mo.

M. L. Rockwell has sold his interest in the Twentieth Century Meat Market, Washington, Ia., to E. J. Crowley and Jacob Lohrer. The new firm will be known as Crowley & Lohrer.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Wolfe, Inc., wholesale dealer in chickens at 274 Delancey street, New York, N. Y., for \$4,412. This business was incorporated in November, 1913, with a capital stock of \$1,000.

John Schmidt, formerly a butcher, died at his home at 708 South Seventeenth street, Quincy, Ill., from pneumonia. Mr. Schmidt was born in Marion County, Mo., October 23, 1869, and is survived by his widow and three daughters.

Otto Asel has turned his meat market, in Jefferson City, Mo., over to his two sons, Richard and Archibold, and has retired. The new name will be Asel Bros.' Sanitary Market

Erwin Hearvin has sold his interest in the meat market at Dunlap, Ill., and Roy Hearvin is now sole proprietor.

The C. O. D. Meat Market in Prague, Okla., bas been sold to Ben Cerney by Joseph Hardy.

A meat market will be opened in Red Rock, Okla., by E. J. Edson.

Ephraim Normand, who has been engaged in the meat business for over half a century, died at his home in Ogdensburg, N. Y., at the age of 84.

Mrs. Ellen M. Woodman has purchased the meat market at 2000 Massachusetts avenue, North Cambridge, Mass., from Joseph Glen. The market will be conducted by A. J. Woodman.

Patrick Hurley has opened a meat market at the corner of Main and Front streets, Richmond, Me.

Extensive alterations and improvements, including the installation of a refrigerating plant, are being made to the market in Acton, Mass., owned by Lester Jewett.

Arthur Langdell has sold his meat market in Waterville, Vt., to Gordon Mann.

Fire damaged the butcher shop in the Louis Puilding, Spring and Chestnut streets, Louisville, Ky., conducted by Fred H. Dietz, to the amount of \$300.

A receiver has been appointed for Sand & Schumann, delicatessen dealers and sausage manufacturers at 1118 Main street, Hartford,

Arthur Cummings and Clarke Derr have

purchased Simon Miller's interests in the meat market at Bonaparte, Ia.

The James, meat market on Sixth street, Estherville, Ia., has been sold to Lawrence W. Bowman,

The Shipman Importing Company, Inc., New York, N. Y., meats, groceries, provisions, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by C. A. Machensy, H. E. Papenberg, A. G. Quinn, 115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

George Glenn has sold his meat market in Wister, Okla., to G. B. Logan.

A. Long has sold his interest in the meat market in Urbana, Ill., to his partner, J. W. Harmon.

A meat market will be opened by J. P. Corbitt in McKinney, Tex.

Mills & Company has sold the Star Market in Jennings, Okla., to Thomas & Ward, who are the proprietors of the Sanitary Meat Market.

Isaac Schwartz, dealer in meats, at No. 51 Forsyth street, New York, N. Y., has filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities of \$5,023 and assets of \$759.

Mrs. Hannah Fox, who conducts a stand in Washington Market, New York, N. Y., has been discharged from bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$42,648.

John D. Durr, who has been in the butcher business for over forty years on Monticello avenue, Jersey City, N. J., died at his home, 102 Astor Place, Jersey City, at the age of 56.

The death is reported of Emanuel F. Stiber, of the meat firm of Stiber & Mayer, Saginaw, Mich.

Wrook & Eifert have succeeded to the meat and grocery business of Wemple & Wrook, in Holt, Mich.

I. N. Carver & Son have taken possession of the G. H. Compton meat market in Oakley, Kan.

Sleeth & Gregory have purchased the meat market of H. B. White, in Olathe, Kan., which has been established for 28 years.

J. T. Sheffield, of the O. K. Meat Market, Westville, Okla., has added a line of groceries.

Thompson & Jones have purchased the City Meat Market, Mountain View, Okla., of Frank McMichael.

John Verbaum and M. Tibbetts have opened in the meat and grocery business at 87 North Adams street, Junction City, Kan.

Charles Johnson has purchased the meat market, in Burdick, Kan., from Carl Carlson.

Henry Bannister has taken charge of the Weber Meat Market, El Reno, Okla.

Vaughn Hagers has sold his interest in the City Meat Market, Stillwater, Okla., to W. H. Bodenhamer.

J. B. Jackson has sold the O. K. Meat Market, Wynnewood, Okla., to Perry & Gillis.

Extensive alterations and improvements have been made to the meat market in Gridley, Kan., sold by W. A. Scales to Ernest Mills. The market will be under the management of Daniel Allen.

The Coalfield Company's Meat Market in Coal City, Ill., is now under the management of John Nicholson. Frank Albrecht, formerly the manager, has opened a meat market of his own.

A new branch of the Illinois Meat Market and Grocery Company has been opened at

619-621 North Grand avenue, Springfield, Ill., and is managed by Harry Kellner.

Joe Burkenbine has purchased the slaughter house in Stites, Idaho, of Earl Steen and will do a wholesale meat business.

James Slogett has been succeeded in the meat and grocery business in Broken Bow, Neb., by Yoeman & Myers.

John Walsh has opened a new fish market in San Rafael, Cal.

Fred Howlett is soon to engage in the meat business at De Witt, Neb.

Bradshaw Bros. have been succeeded in the meat business at Bloomington, Neb., by M. Luck.

E. E. Kenneth has engaged in the meat business at Tamora, Neb.

Richard Sullivan has opened a new butcher shop in Norfolk, Neb.

W. M. Carr has opened his new meat market in Gothenburg, Neb.

Rydner Bros. have purchased the meat market of Otto Strauhs in Nebraska City, Neb.

Edward Peterson is opening in the meat business at West Duluth, Minn.

Ziesler & Berglund have remodeled their meat market in Florence, Wis.

Fisher & Mansalka have purchased the Thomas meat market in McCook, Neb.

C. A. Spencer has sold the C. O. D. Meat Market in Bristow, Okla., to Mizell Bros.

A meat market will be opened at Harrison, Idaho, by Wilson & Amacher, of Spokane. Wash.

The Palace Meat Market at Wapanucka, Okla, has been purchased by Earl Whimple.

The Jackson Meat Market at Cleburne, Kan., has been purchased by A. and E. Netson.

Forest E. Leeper has purchased the meat market in Stites, Idaho, formerly conducted by Joseph Burkenbine & Son.

A new meat and grocery market will be opened at 501 North Main street, Wichita, Kan., by Lochman Bros.

A meat market has been opened in Supply, Okla., by W. C. Kerr and William Willey.

John R. Hayes, a butcher of Monroe, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy showing liabilities of \$2,721 and assets of \$353.

M. Schlitz is now the owner of the City Meat Market in Wakefield, Kan.

The Girard Meat Market in Girard, Kan., has been purchased by Cox and Hyer.

Charles R. Dix has purchased A. Derry's interest in the Sanitary Meat Market, El Reno, Okla. Mr. Derry is now the owner of the Keith market.

Frank Souder, a butcher of Fort Wayne, Ind., died at his home from paralysis, at the age of 59.

An addition will be built to the store of H. W. Dunham, in West Paris, Me., which will be occupied by Laforest Thomas as a meat market.

The grocery and meat business of Alderman Duncan at 459 North Chicago avenue, will be moved to 449 North Harrison avenue, Kankakee, Ill.

Joseph Dehner has purchased the meat market in Sheldon, Ind., formerly conducted by Alnick Baker. Extensive alterations have been made and John Gray has been made general manager.

J. J. Smith & Company, 119 Hoffman street, Elmira, N. Y., have purchased the meat market of J. J. Jackson, at 117 Hoffman street, and the two places will be combined

# New York Section

J. P. Moon of the Swift executive staff at Chicago made another of his frequent visits to New York this week.

to what little out have accurationing point deals at the ining price in the deal of the contraining the limit of the con-

Isaac Schwartz, a butcher at 5 Forsyth street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities of \$5,023 and assets of \$759.

Willis & Jackle, who had a meat market at 3862 Tenth avenue, filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities \$14,985 and assets \$8,595.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending March 4, 1916 averaged as follows: domestic beef, 11.28 cents per pound.

Federal Judge Mayer has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to Louis Del Bene, dealer in meat and groceries at Yonkers, against whom a petition was filed September 29, 1914.

Nelson Morris, son of the late Edward Morris, now actively interested in the management of the Morris enterprises, was in New York for a day or two this week.

Charles Heineman of the Brook Avenue branch house of Armour & Company, who is well known in the local trade as an Armour veteran, has gone on the Armour pension list, retiring from active work. He was at one time manager of the company's South Brooklyn house.

An expert from Swift & Company gave a lecture on the "Meat Packing Industry of America" to the School of Journalism at Columbia University on March 7th. This is one of the regular lectures endorsed by the Bureau of Commercial Economics of the Department of Public Instruction at Washington, D. C.

Among S. & S. Company visitors from the West during the past week were V. D. Skipworth of the executive staff at Chicago; W. T. Ashby, head of the butterine department; E. R. Boswell, of the accounting department; O. S. Bowman, of the Kansas City plant; A. O. Russ, of the hide department at Chicago; and L. A. Copley of the sausage department.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending Saturday, March 4, 1916, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 3,455 lbs.; Brooklyn, 63,003 lbs.; Bronx, 6 lbs.; total, 64,464 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 2,102 lbs. Poultry and Game.—Manhattan, 3,793 lbs.; Brooklyn, 60 lbs.; The Bronx, 57 lbs.; total, 3,910 lbs.

The next meeting of the Allied Food Merchants' Association will be held on Wednesday evening, March 15, at the Hotel Manhattan, 42nd street and Madison avenue, room 109. Important legislative matters will be discussed, including the Joseph Sunday

opening bill, the bill to create a Public Market Commission for New York City, the bill to provide the dating of canned goods, and a bill to prohibit the sale of certain products unless licensed pharmacists are employed by grocers. Ex-Corporation Counsel Wm. B. Ellison will speak on "Restrictive Legislation." The meeting promises to be animated and interesting.

Standholders in the new Washington market, with a few exceptions, have refused to pay bills for service from the city's municipally owned and operated refrigeration plant on the ground that they are highly exorbitant. The Washington Market Merchants' Association requested the installation of the refrigerating system as a part of the new market. The members declare they were assured that the cost of the service would be as low as or perhaps lower than the bills for ice for their refrigerators in the old market. When they first learned what their bills would be they protested loudly, and later there was a cut of 50 per cent. in the charges. The bills, as rendered, were in some cases 200 per cent. higher than the ice bills of previous years, they said, and the members of the association decided to stand together in a refusal to pay until the amounts were reduced to a reasonable figure. ---

### U. D. B. BEEFSTEAK DINNER.

There is an unnamable something about some affairs, that cannot be described in words, that tends to make them always a success. And that elusive something is very strong for the United Dressed Beef Company's affairs. Their annual balls are classics and their yearly beefsteak parties are growing bigger and better and more popular.

At the annual beefsteak dinner on March 2 there wasn't an empty seat in the big hall at Terrace Garden. Between 350 and 400 men in white aprons and white caps had gone without their evening meal so that the "beefsteak" should not be slighted, and the steaks were indeed well worthy of it. U. D. B. quality is so well known that it stands for itself.

And to see the "charge of the 400" was indeed an awe-inspiring sight, said one who knows. Never before did the beefsteak disappear so fast, a statement vouched for by the over-worked waiters. The fun was enhanced, because everybody knew everybody else.

The toastmaster, Charles A. Koelsch, of the Frank J. Murray Company, of Barclay street, was introduced in a neat little speech by President Walter Blumenthal, and proved most efficient. The different speakers were called upon by him in clever and humorous introductions which made a hit with the crowd. First among them was President Walter Blumenthal, who spoke of co-operation in his usual impressive and quietly dignified manner. Following him came that old favorite, George H. Shaffer, whose theme was "Success," and the advice to the retail butcher laid down along the lines he himself has so faithfully followed for over 31 years was well worth listening to.

William Webber spoke well on the public market question. Hon. J. Levy, who said he was not a speech-maker, did very well indeed, having come all the way from up State for a bite and sup. Bert Kennedy, assistant to General Manager Edwards of Swift & Company, who believes that brevity is the scul of wit, was a genius in his way when it comes to satisfying many with little. Louis Frank was there with the goods, as usual. That he's everybody's friend is readily

The jovial T. C. Sullivan, of Swift & Company, spoke at length on the beef industry, and if there's anything T. C. doesn't know about his business—well! 'taint hardly wuth knowing, thas'all! R. H. Gifford, of Swift & Company, proved a delightful surprise. His baritone voice would prove most acceptable in any light or comic opera, and many a high-salaried leading man could learn a thing or two from him. Thomas P. Kidd, of the Metropolitan Hotel Supply Company, also spoke; he is worthily named; his famous ancestor hasn't got a thing on him!

The professional vaudeville entertainment was a big success and was cleverly staged. The trade was widely represented, both wholesale and retail. Everybody who is anybody was there who could get away to be there. They don't miss U. D. B. steaks if they can help it!

### COURT PROTECTS CREDITORS.

A case of interest involving the construction of the statute penalizing the issuance of a false statement for the purpose of procuring credit was decided by the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn, on the 21st inst. A wholesale beef dealer of Wallabout Market was convicted of a violation of that statute, commonly known as Section 1293b of the Penal Law of the State of New York. He issued a Statement to a creditor in 1914, on which he omitted to specify various liabilities for loans. This discrepancy was discovered in bankruptcy proceedings which had been instituted after he had made an assignment on behalf of creditors.

Upon the trial the defendant endeavored to escape the force of that law by the contention that, a long time after the issuance of the statement by him, he had furnished some security to the creditor and that nullified the force of the statement, and that the liabilities which he omitted to include in the statement he considered as capital in the business. The court held, however, that neither contention was a proper defense to the issuance of a false statement, and found the defendant guilty.

This decision has been welcomed as an indication that the law is given by the courts a liberal construction which it requires for the proper protection of the mercantile credit system. Leon Dashew was the attorney who secured the ruling.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

### HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

last sold at 21c, for Januarys and 20c. for cows. Talking same prices for Februarys, but faily to attract attention at these rates.

CALFSKINS.—The packer calfskin market continues to be very strong, but no trading is reported. Receipts are at a minimum and there is pressure upon the market whenever there is a lot to sell. A small lot of New York Cities, 5 to 7 lbs., are reported bringing \$2.50. Other holders are talking much higher prices and are holding them at \$2.75, \$3.15 and \$3.55 nominally. New York Cities last sold at \$2.50 for 5 to 7 lbs., \$2.85 for 7 to 9 lbs., and \$3.25 for 9 to 12 lbs. Country calfbeins are well absorbed with light offerings. Dealers can easily dispose of stocks at firm prices; 5 to 7-lb. skins are held at \$2@2,10, 7 to 9 lbs. at \$2.50@2.55. 9 to 12 lbs. at

7 to 9 lbs. at \$2.50@2.55. 9 to 12 lbs. at \$2.90@3.
COUNTRY HIDES.—Neither dealer nor tanner seem very anxious to operate, the former holding fairly firm at asking prices and the latter equally as persistent in refusing to operate except at practically his own price, which is fully ½c. and in some instances ½c. less than dealers' ideas. A large tanner claims to have refused a car of Michigans containing a large percentage of cities and fall hides at 18c. The market on good section hides continues firm on a basis of 17½c., 18c. on buffs and 19½@20c. for extremes. New York states in car load lots, 25 lbs. and up, are held at 17½c. flat, dealers talking around 18c. Canadian hides are quiet at 17c. flat for hides 25 lbs. and up. Extremes free of grubs are offered at 19½c., poorer quality hides are held at 19c. with no buyers at these asking rates. There seems to be a better tone for horsehides which are held firm at \$5.75@6 for easterns.

DRY HIDES.—The common dry hide market keeps strong and active on all varieties. Large buyers are operating freely at advanced prices. Sales for the week will total close to

Earge buyers are operating freely at advanced prices. Sales for the week will total close to 36,000 hides. Importers that were holding Central Americans a few weeks ago at high levels moved about 18,000 at 33c. early in the period under review. Since about 4,500 levels moved about 18,000 at 33c. early in the period under review. Since about 4,500 Puerto Cabellos sold at 33½c., which is ½c. advance and 2,500 Orinocos at 34c.; 11,000 Bogotas reported sold last Saturday on a basis of 34c. for mountains, which is a lc. advance over previous trading. With these hides off the list supplies of other varieties at the present writing is practically nil; 190,286 Dry & W. S. River Plates were imported last week for tanners' account. Bogotas are nominally quoted at 33@34c., Orinocos 34c., Puerto Cabellos 33½c., Central Americans 33c., Maracaibos 33c., Guatemalas 33c., Vera Gruz 32c.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The frigorifico hide market has been more active during the past week and prices have strengthened accordingly. It is reported that freight rates have advanced from South America to New York, but the writer fails to get this information confirmed. The last rates given out by steamship companies were from \$40 to \$50 per ton on wet salted hides; 3,000 Bovril Saladerox steers brought 23½c. It is also reported that 8,000 frigorifico Montevideo steers sold at 23%c. c. a. f. New York, February salting. La Blanca sold 5,000 steers at 25½c.

ported that 8,000 frigorineo Montevideo steers sold at 23½c. c. a. f. New York, February salting. La Blanca sold 5,000 steers at 25½c. and 1,000 cows at 25½c. and Sansinena steers at 25½c. and 2,000 cows at 25½c., both e. a. f. New York and February salting. Spot Mexican hides have been quiet. It is reported that one lot of hides on steamer Esparanza sold to arrive at 21c. One dealer here is holding his arrive at 21c. One dealer here is holding his hides for more money, but refuses to put a price on them at this writing. Vera Cruz

### J-M INSULATING MATERIALS

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H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. NEW YORK AND EVERY LARGE CITY hides are held firm at 20c., with some talking as high as 21c. Havana packers are nominally quoted at 20@21c. Havanas and Santiagos 19%c.

The domestic hide market in Boston is strong, with prices nominally higher. Offerings are light and this is emphasized considerably by the freight embargo to New England points. Ohio buffs from good shippers are quoted at 1814@1814c with ex-England points. Ohio buffs from good shippers are quoted at 18½@18½c., with extremes at 20½@21c. The strengthening in the market is also noticeable in southern hides, which are firm at 18 to 18½c. for 25/60 from the northern sections; middle south hides quoted at 17@18c., and far southerns 16¾@17c. It is a noticeable feature in the market that offerings of all kinds are extremely light in comparison with other years. Canadian hides are running very long haired and grubby. Extremes would probably bring 19c. and the market on buffs nominal. New England extremes are offered at 19@19½c.

The calfskin market continues strong and

The calfskin market continues strong and practically no stock is being offered in this

market. For what little lots have accumulated at gathering points dealers are able to procure top prices. The heavy spring kill is about to commence, but it is doubtful if this will have any serious effect on the market at present, because tanners are all anxious buypresent, because tunners are all anxious buy-ers. 4 to 5-lb. skins are quoted at \$1.50@ 1.60; 5 to 7 lbs., \$2.10@2.20; 7 to 9 lbs., \$2.60 @2.70; 9 to 12 lbs., \$3@3.10. Practically no foreign skins are coming into this market.

Philadelphia.

The hide market continues active and prices hold remarkably well considering inferior quality now being offered. Generally at this time of the year packers hold vast quantities of unsold back salting hides. Now practically every independent packer in the country has sold all January production and big packers' stocks are very small. Sales: 3,000 native steers, 22c.; 5,000 native cows, 21@21½c.; 800 small packer bulls, 18c.; 3,000 buffs, 1734 @18c.; 2,000 extremes, 20c. A large movement has been noted in horse hides and both butts and fronts have advanced. 5,000 horse hides sold at \$5.75@6 as to quality.

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# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

NEW TORK	M	ARKET PRICES	No. 2 kips, 14-18
			No. 2 B. M. kips
LIVE CATTLE.	00.00.00	FRESH PORK CUTS.	No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over
Good to choice native steers		Fresh pork loins, city	Prended kine Grou
Oxen and stags		Frozen pork loins	Heavy oranged kips
Bulls 5.3		Fresh pork tenderloins @25	Ticky kips
Cows 3,0		Frozen pork tenderloins	Heavy ticky kips @4.25
Good to choice steers one year ago 7.	85@9.00	Shoulders, city @15	DRESSED POULTRY.
LIVE CALVES.		Shoulders, Western	TURKEYS.
Live calves, com. to prime, per 100 lbs 9.00		Butts, boneless	Fresh killed, dry-packed-
Live calves, fed		Fresh hams, city	Western, hens and med. toms, dry-pk.,
Live calves, barnyard, per 100 lbs 5.00 Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs 7.00		Fresh hams, Western @16	Western envise day of fair to mad 20 000
LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.	2100	Fresh picule hams @12½	Western, spring, dry-pk., fair to good26 @28 Old toms
Live lambs, good to prime11.00	06/11/50	BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.	CAPONS.
Live lambs, yearlings		Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs.	Philadelphia, 8 to 10 lbs. each31 @32
Live sheep, culls		per 100 pcs	Philadelphia, 6 to 7 lbs, each
Live sheep, common to prime 6.00	06 8.00	100 pcs 65.00@ 70.00	
LIVE HOGS.		Black hoofs, per ton @ 30.0	- Indiana, 6 to 7 lbs. each
Hogs, heavy	@ 9.85	Striped hoofs, per ton @ 40.0	
Hogs, medium	ii 9.85	White hoofs, per ton	Fresh soft meated, 12 to box-
Hogs, 140 lbs	@ 9.85	100 pcs 85.00@ 90.00	
Pigs 8.77 Roughs	@ 9.00 @ 8.50	Horns, avg. 71/2 oz. and over, No. 1's125.00@150.00	Western, milk-fed, dry-pkd., 25 to 30 lbs.
DRESSED BEEF.	C.OU	Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's @ 75.00 Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's @ 50.00	Western, milk-fed, dry-pkd., 31 to 36 lbs.
CITY DRESSED.			Western, milk-fed, dry-pkd., 43 to 46 lbs.
Choice native heavy	@14	BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.	to doz., per lb
Choice native light	@1314	Fresh steer tongues	to doz., 10 (22)
Native, common to fair11	%@12%	Fresh cow tongues	Western, corn-fed, dry-pkd., 25 to 30 lbs. to doz., lb
WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.	621017	Caives heads, scalded	Western, corn-fed, dry-pkd., 31 to 36 lbs.
Choice native heavy	@131/2	Sweethreads, beef	to dog 1h 1814@19
Native, common to fair12		Calves' livers @25c. a pound	to dos
Choice Western, beavy	@ 121/2	Mutton kidneys	Fresh soft-meated, barrels— Phila. and L. I., fancy, 3 to 4 lbs. to
Choice Western, light	@12	Livers, beef	pair40 @42
Common to fair Texas	@ 111/4_	Oxtails 9 @10c. spiece	Philadelphia, fancy roasters
Common to fair heifers	@12	Hearts, heef 7 @ Sc. a pound	
Choice cows	@111/2	Rolls, beef	Western, dry-rk-l., milk-fed, 8 lbs. to pair @20
Common to fair cows10		Tenderloin, beef, Western25 @35c. a pount Lambs' fries	Western, dry-pkd., corn-fed, 10 lbs. and over. to pair
Fleshy Bologna bulls10	4@10%	Extra lean pork trimmings @16c. a pound	Ohio and Michigan, scalded, 8 lbs. and
BEEF CUTS.		Blade meat @13c. a pound	Other Western, scalded, 10 lbs. and over
Western.	City.	BUTCHERS' FAT.	pair
No. 1 ribs	@17	Ordinary shop fat @ 41	
No. 3 ribs	@ 15	Suet, fresh and heavy @ 61/	Western boxes, 5 lbs. and over, dry-
No. 1 loins @ 16½	@18	Shop bones, per cwt	picked
No. 2 loins	@16	SAUSAGE CASINGS.	Old Cocks, per lb
No. 3 loins	@14	Sheep, in.p , wide, per bundle	Fowl-bbis Southern and S.W., dry-pkd., 4 lbs. and
	<b>@15</b>	Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle @80	over17½@18½
No. 3 hinds and ribs @13 13		Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle @60	Other Poultry— Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to dos. per
No. 1 rounds	-	Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	doz. 5.50@5.73 Ohio and Michigan spring ducks
No. 2 rounds	@111%	b. New York @50	Geese, Wisconsin, fancy
No. 3 rounds	@11	Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb @70	LIVE POULTRY.
No. 2 chucks	@1114	Hog, middles	Chickens, nearby choice
No. 3 chucks @ 10	@11	York @18	Fowls, heavy
DRESSED CALVES.		Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New	Ducks, State, Spring
Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb	@19	York	Geese, per lb @15
Veals, country dressed, per lb	@18	Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York @57	BUTTER.
Western calves, choice	@16%	Beef weasands, No. 1s, each @ 71	Creamery, extra (92 score)
Western calves, fair to good	@141/4	Beef weasands, No. 2s, each @ 41	Creamery, Firsts
Grassers and buttermilks	@13	Reef bladders, small, per doz	Process, Extras
DRESSED HOGS.	@1017	SPICES.	Process, Firsts
Hogs, heavy	@1214	Whole, Ground	
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@124	Pepper, Sing., white	Fresh gathered, extras
Hogs, 140 lbs	@12%	Pepper, Penang, white	Fresh gathered, firsts
lgs	@13%	Pepper, red	Fresh gathered. seconds
DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS	S.	Allspice 5½ 7½	
Spring lambs, choice	@19	Cinvamon 21 25	PEDTILIZED MADVETO
Lambs, choice	@18	Cloves	FERTILIZER MARKETS. BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.
Lambs, good	@17	Ginger 20 23	Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per
Sheep, choice	@16	Mace 69 73	ton @30.00
Sheep, medium to good	@13	SALTPETRE.	Bone meal, raw, per ton
Sheep, culis	@111/2	Refined36 @38	Nitrate of soda—spot @ -
PROVISIONS.		GREEN CALFSKINS.	Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York
(Jobbing Trade.)		No. 1 skins @ .3	
Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg	@17	No. 2 skins @ .3	Garbage tankage @ 7.00
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg	@17	No. 3 skins @ .2	Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg	@16% @12	Pranded skins	livered, Baltimore 3.50 and 10c
	@11%	No. 1 B. M. skins	
Smoked picnics, light			T I ma
	@12%	No. 2 B. M. skins @ .1	
Smoked picnics, heavy Smoked shoulders Smoked bacon, boneless	@17	No. 1, 121/2-14	Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. e. b. factory (35c. per unit
Smoked picnics, heavy Smoked shoulders Smoked bacon, boneless Smoked bacon (rib in)	@17 @16	No. 1, 12½-14	Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. e. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)nom@2.70 and 35c.
Smoked picnics, heavy	@17	No. 1, 121/2-14	Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. e. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)

